

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MAY 19, 1909

No. 869



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There is one roof that saves money because it will last 100 years. Guaranteed in writing for 25 years.

**"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES**

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The Early Ohio is an Early Potato and when planted later is a good main cropper.

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# Disks 50 Times More Work



Washing 42 disks, and other bowl parts, from a disk filled "bucket bowl" machine. Other "bucket bowls" are about as bad.



The disks in the full pan belong inside a "bucket bowl." The little piece in the other pan is all there is inside Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls.



ARE YOU willing to wash and dry 50 to 100 times more tinware surface than you need to? If not, why not let "bucket bowl" cream separators alone and get a Sharples Tubular? Is thoroughly washing and carefully drying tinware so easy that you don't care how much you wash? Had you not rather wash a single piece, that has no more surface than the palm of a man's hand, than to wash 40 to 60 pieces that, together, have as much surface as a piece of carpet two yards long and a yard wide?

That's a pretty big contrast, for sure.

But it shows truly the difference in the work of washing a common disk filled "bucket bowl" cream separator as compared to washing the light, sanitary, wear forever modern bowl used in Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators. Look at the

two dish pans and you'll see the point.

Other "bucket bowl" separators are about as bad.

Considering the complication and weight of "bucket bowl" cream separators (and **all** cream separators **except the Tubular** are the "bucket bowl" kind) don't you think you'll save a lot of work, wear and expense by letting the "bucket bowl" sort entirely alone and getting a Tubular?

It is not surprising that Tubular sales exceed those of most, if not all, other separators combined. "Bucket bowl" sales are so reduced, by Tubular popularity, that several makers of cheap machines can no longer sell their product through responsible dealers and depend largely on peddlers to get rid of their machines.

Any farmer or dairyman who is looking for an expensive bit of experience, instead of cream separator satisfaction, can get it of a peddler.

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. It is the world's greatest cream separator. It will give you greatest satisfaction—greatest profits—greatest wear. Get catalog No. 186.



All there is to the Dairy Tubular bowl. Washed easily in three minutes. A few thrusts of the brush does it.



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BELOW IS GIVEN AN EXACT COPY OF A LETTER RECEIVED RECENTLY FROM TWO OF OUR FIRST SETTLERS AT SLOCAN PARK, WHEN IT WAS OPENED IN DECEMBER 1907. THESE TWO MEN OWN IN PARTNERSHIP THREE LOTS, THE BROTHER OF ONE WILL TAKE A FOURTH.

Slocan Park, Gutelius P. O., B. C.,  
Sept. 15, 1908.  
N. Wolverton, Esq.,  
President, The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co.,  
Ltd. Nelson, B. C.

Dear Sir—  
Now that we have had an opportunity of judging fairly as to the merits of land at Slocan Park, we thought possibly you might be desirous of our opinion. We cleared 4 acres last spring in as many weeks, and we are keeping as a souvenir the only stone we found on it. The fruit trees we planted, despite the exceptionally dry summer, are growing fine.

Mr. W. Roberts (a brother of Mr. L. Roberts), who is on a visit from England, is so favorably impressed with the possibilities, he has decided to buy a lot and make his home here. It would require to be a handsome advance on the price to induce us to part with the three lots we bought last year.

Thanking you for the fair treatment we have received at your hands,

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) Oldfield and Roberts

Write for maps and particulars.

**The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co.**

NELSON, B.C.

# It Costs Thousands of Dollars a Year

## To Publish "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" and Every Year the Expense Increases

Because we are continually improving the paper, paying large sums for articles on matters of vital interest and importance to farmers, thereby increasing its usefulness.

The present year will see still greater improvements, and its value to the up-to-date, progressive farmer will be greater than ever. No good farmer can afford to be without it.

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See this list of Premiums and secure one or all of them by sending us one or more NEW subscriptions

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(For FOUR NEW subscribers.)

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### The Blue Ribbon Cook Book

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This book is the best of the kind ever published. 154 pages, 850 valuable recipes, 6 pages of useful tables. Every recipe is of practical value, and the cook's convenience has been kept in mind throughout the book. Ingredients are given by measure, the cup being the standard instead of by weight, as many housekeepers do not possess accurate scales. The time needed to cook the different dishes is given, also a number of convenient tables and other useful general information will be found in its pages.

Just the book for the bachelor homesteader.

If you want the cook book for your own renewal only, send \$1.75

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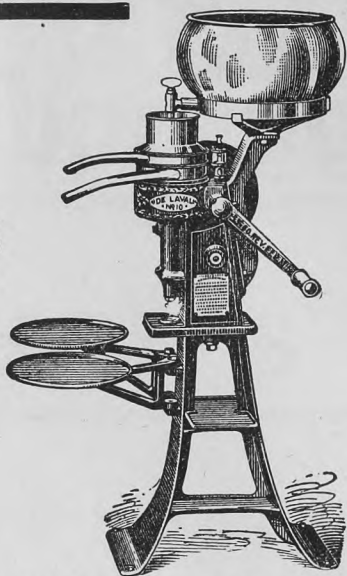
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**Winnipeg, Manitoba**

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while others follow far in the rear making use, without exception, of patents which the De Laval Separator Company has outgrown or discarded in its constant progress.

REMEMBER that every purchase of a cream separator other than the De Laval means that someone has acquired a machine not worthy, in the light of practical knowledge, to bear the trade mark "De Laval."

Write for catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

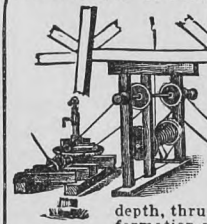
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MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



From the sheep country of British Columbia to the woodcock covers of Nova Scotia, shooters everywhere are enthusiastic over *Dominion Ammunition*. The new *Dominion System* of loading is absolutely infallible. *Guaranteed Sure.* Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

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IMPROVED AND PROVED  
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below the surface of the ground in deposits of coal, oil, gas, ores or metals. The surest and most economical way to determine what the ground contains is by means of the

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But all cream separators are not the same in the dollar-results they obtain. A Cream Separator, to get these dollars, should be easy to turn, easy to clean, sanitary, simple, safe and durable. That describes the

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The dollar-making experience of thousands of others is a good guide to go by. Let us prove to you why and how an Empire will make the dollars for you for years to come.

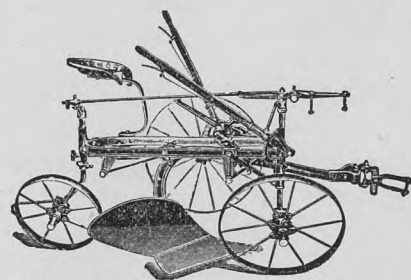
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There is no feature which has been proved to be good that "New Eclipse" have not.

And there are so many exclusive points, that you cannot afford to overlook.

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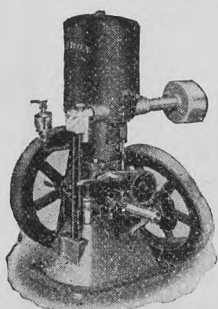
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LONDON CANADA

# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, May 19, 1909

No. 869

### FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal  
Published Every Wednesday.

#### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

14-16 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## EDITORIAL

After all there may be some truth in the assertion that to maintain peace we should prepare for war, for the expense of preparing so reduces financial resources that war is impossible, also an occasional war rids us of that element of jingoism in our population that invariably gets us into trouble.

### What will the Harvest Be?

Following the wheat corner and advancing bread prices, people are beginning again in the United States to agitate for prohibition, or control anyway, of speculative operations in food products. Patten and other speculators in the various exchanges of America are alleged, by the bread eaters who are dissatisfied, either with the size of their loaf or the cost of it, to have caused an advance of twenty-five cents per bushel in wheat since last October, and to have cleaned up several millions in profits from their speculations. There is some truth in the assertion that those who started on the bull side of the wheat market in the May option any time between October and the first of February, if they had nerve enough to back up their convictions with cash in the form of thinly spread margins, stepped into money faster probably than they could have by any other means. But it is highly improbable that the money they made came out of the bread consumers directly, or at least if it came out of them then it came from a very small number of bread eaters, who had taken the bear side of the market. Charles M. Schwab goes over to Monte Carlo and bets with a number of other idle millionaires as to the color of the ball that will turn up after each throw made by the man with the roulette game, and James J.

Patten goes into the Chicago wheat pit and bets with some other gentlemen that May wheat will sell for a dollar and a quarter before delivery day. Because one plays on a gambling device and the other on a food product doesn't make any difference to the game. The fellow who bet on the yellow when the red was the one to win, simply lost his play and the cash he risked, but the onlookers were none the worse off. So in the wheat game. He who sold when he should have bought lost his stake to the man who was the luckier guesser. But the game had little to do with raising the price of the actual commodity.

Anyone acquainted with the world's situation in wheat knows that since 1904 things have been shaping towards higher values. The first move upward of any significance occurred in 1907, following the short crop of that year. The harvest of 1908 was so very nearly the same as that of the year previous that only the strong flow of the cereal last fall for a few weeks prevented people from seeing earlier than they did, that there was very little in reserve for the world's actual needs. Had Patten never existed wheat was bound this spring to advance in price, and had no corner been affected it would have advanced just as certainly and probably just as high as it did. Some of us might be surprised if we knew how small the influence is of these so-called Emperors of the wheat pit on the price of the cereal itself, and how strongly the current of circumstance affects them and their speculations.

### Bears Coming out of Trees

They have been at it already this season, paving the way for bear activity later in the wheat market. For a month now reports of the progress of seeding have appeared daily in the newspaper, and anyone living outside the districts reported on might be convinced, if he believed these apparently authentic statements, that seeding was well under way towards the end of April, that conditions, for the most part, were satisfactory, that the wheat crop of 1909, in Western Canada, so far as seeding could indicate, was off to a better than average start, with the usual prospect for a bountiful harvest. This kind of thing is not unusual. It starts each year about the time the crow returns. Certain interests over bubbling with optimism begin seeing bumper harvests before the seed is sown and keep right on seeing things of the same nature, no matter what results, until most of the crop is marketed. All of which tends to convey a too favorable view of conditions and in general to keep prices down. What we need badly in this country is a government crop reporting service worthy of the name. The one we have at present is seldom considered and we depend too much upon unofficial data for information as to crop conditions.

### The Fire Fiend

If there is one thing more than another which incoming settlers to this country need cautioning about, it is the matter of being careful regarding fires. We have had our usual proportion of prairie fires this season and the usual high percentage of them likely were caused by the carelessness of some new comer. While it happens sometimes, it is rarely that the prairie is set ablaze by one who has lived on it for any time. As a rule it is the carelessness or ignorance of some novice from the East or the Old World that is the cause of the mischief. They have not been accustomed to seeing the whole country side start into blaze from a match dropped in the grass, a cigar stub thrown away or a camp fire left smouldering, consequently they take chances with their own lives and the lives and property of others which more experienced persons would be particularly careful not to invite. Carelessness in these matters is the cause of this annually recurring phenomena, seasonal at this time, and if any additional measures can be taken to insure of less havoc being wrought, if the need of caution with fire can be more thoroughly impressed upon those turned loose upon the prairies for the first time, steps should be taken to enforce and impress them.

### Cattle Feeding Letters

That cattle feeding is regarded with a certain amount of suspicion, and that feeders realize there is a lot to learn by experiment before they are sure of their conclusions, is evidenced by the articles we have received upon this subject for the regular discussions department. When we name a topic for discussion with which the majority of our readers have had some experience, we are simply deluged with letters, but with the subject of cattle feeding the response has been quite limited. Nevertheless we have a few good letters which indicate that there are many men who are learning a lot about cattle feeding and unlearning much more.

One fact seems to be gaining ground very rapidly and that is, the land is fast coming to demand the benefits of manuring. Only a few days ago it was almost impossible to find a man who actually believed manure was a necessity upon the land in which he was particularly interested. By almost every one it was declared that manure made the crops rank and late, but a few observant men found that by putting manure on thin it tended to make the land warmer and the crop earlier by a week or ten days. This knowledge is spreading, and is arguing for more extensive stock feeding.

The fallacy that it is necessary to keep big, matured steers in a temperature around 40° in order to put flesh on them dies hard, but why should it live? After all 40°, or any other temperature just above freezing is in no way

conductive to the most comfort of cattle. It is just so warm that the coat does not thicken up and so cold that the coat is needed so that a steer so kept is fit neither for indoor nor outdoor life. Added to this there is invariably darkness, dampness and foul air in the stable. If we would leave the question of shelter to the steer he would very soon show us which is best.

\* \* \*

If there is one thing that does more harm than another it is war and the maintaining of implements of war is to invite trouble.

\* \* \*

Guess we can begin a plan now for the World's Fair, 1912!

## HORSE

### Premium Pictures of Great Horses

The demand for the pictures of the Clydesdale sires Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Oyama has completely exhausted our first supply, but a new consignment is about ready. Horsemen find it a pleasure to accept subscriptions from their friends for a paper like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and the pictures they get for the service are suitable and appreciated. Several have sent one new name and have now part of the series, another subscription will secure the three.

The rules are two new names (not the sender's) at \$1.50 each for the three pictures, or one new name at \$1.50 for any two pictures. When a new subscriber sends his own name it does not entitle him to a premium.

\* \* \*

Ontario horsemen are not able to make up their minds whether or not stallion enrollment is a good thing. They admit that the West is the better off with the enrollment ordinances, but Ontario must not imitate the West.

\* \* \*

A controversy is going on down East among horsemen as to whether or not the rules and regulations emanating from the executive of the Clydesdale Horse Association can be understood. You take a guess and then back it with your money.

\* \* \*

Who would have thought a man would stop taking his paper because "Whip" pointed out some uses for the check rein? Yet that occurred the other day. If there is one person more intolerable than another it is the man who has no respect for another's honest opinion. This man would not put a check rein on a horse, but goes through life trying to put a check rein on his neighbor's liberty and free thought.

### Abortion in a Saskatchewan District

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Throughout this district several hundred mares aborted during the past winter. These mares were being wintered in various ways, but all classes alike seem subject to the disease. From 60% to 75% of the mares in foal have gone wrong. The disease is not traceable to the use of any particular stallion that might have been carrying contagion, nor is any cause assigned. It would, however, seem to be infectious as some stables lose nearly all their foals, while others escape. Is the trouble general throughout the West? Is it likely to recur? Would there be danger of introducing the disease in to a healthy bunch by serving a mare that had this season slipped a foal, with the bunch stallion? What precautions could be taken to prevent the spread of the disease?

Sask.

T. M. B.

A general epidemic of abortion such as this is due either to a specific germ causing the disease or to a local condition such as a peculiarity in the feed, ergot or other fungus growth, or to influenza, some kind of fever, etc. Apparently this is not of the first class. If it were there would have been a considerable number of abortions last year, and the trouble this year would have been much wider spread. It is quite probable the trouble is due to either a fungus growth on the hay or grain or to an influenza and fever. This, of course, would be infectious, that is, the germ which caused the influenza would be carried from mare to mare and cause abortion, and possibly the discharges of an aborting mare would contain infection that would cause abortion in another mare. So far there has not been isolated a specific germ that causes abortion, therefore, the germs that might be associated in abortion cases would be of a mixed nature.

By this time the abortions will be over and nothing can be done to arrest them, but now is the time to take precautions against trouble next year. Mares that have aborted should be flushed out before service with a solution of carbolic acid and then with clean warm water an hour or two before service. The stallion also should be cleaned with the carbolic wash after each service. This is all that can be done until about the sixth month of pregnancy. From the sixth to the end of the seventh month is the critical period with mares and about this time they should be given an occasional dose of yeast, either the home-made kind or the yeast cake. A half cup of home-made yeast or a yeast cake in the food about once or twice a week where abortion is suspected acts as a preventative. In place of yeast crude carbolic acid on salt mixed with the feed is sometimes used but some veterinarians find that it is dangerous with some mares, terminating in gastro enteritis, usually causing death. The crude carbolic has been found to be exceptionally successful in preventing and arresting abortion in a herd of cows. Many veterinarians recommend Black How extract, in two-ounce doses of the powder two or three times a day for a week, in all cases showing symptoms of

abortion, or if the pains are on a four-ounce dose, followed up with one-ounce doses 3 times a day until the trouble is past.

Naturally in cases where abortion occurs, as it is due to either fungus or germs, an affected mare should be removed from contact with other in-foal mares, her stall should be cleaned up, the soiled bedding destroyed, harness and blankets cleaned and the persons who attend on her should not chore about other in-foal mares without changing clothes. The aborted mare should also be flushed out with a carbolic solution and her organs washed with the solution. With the precautions mentioned a stallion could be used quite freely in a bunch of mares.

\* \* \*

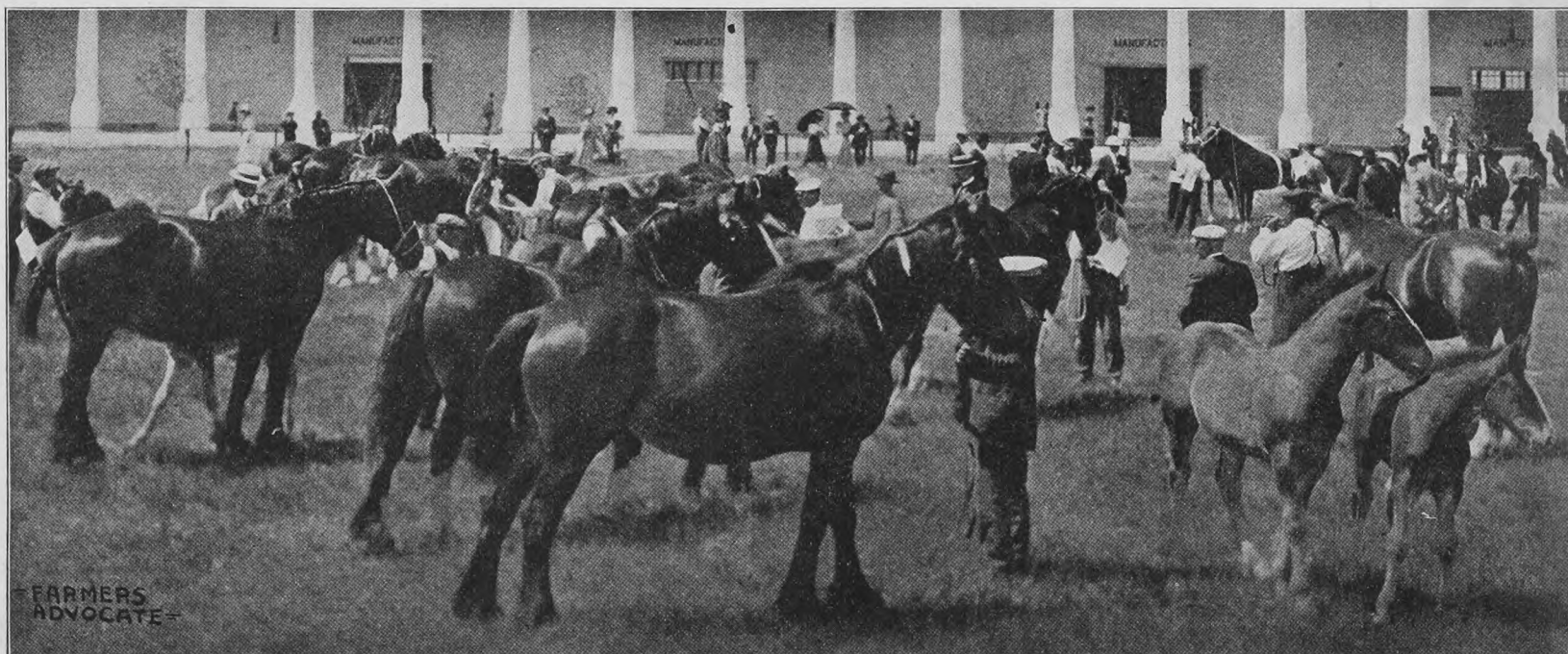
Very few buildings in Winnipeg cover a large ground space, and none have more free ground space than the new Horse Show Amphitheatre that is being built by the Winnipeg Horse Show Association. For convenience and completeness this building is only surpassed in America for the purpose intended by Madison Square Garden, New York, and Dexter Park Pavillion, Chicago. Visitors who come to the city to see the show will witness it in all the splendor and magnificence of an old established successful institution. June 24, 25, and 26 are the dates of the show and the building will be ready for the occasion.

### Mud Fever and Cracked Heels

To prevent mud fever and cracked heels, care should be taken never to allow an animal to stand in a cold wind or draught from the bottom of a door, etc., when his legs are wet and he has been heated by violent exercise, such as on a return from a journey at a fast pace. Whenever a horse comes in with his legs so dirty that cleaning is necessary for the comfort of the animal, either a rubbing down with dry cloths, to clear off as much as possible without wetting, and allowing the remainder to dry on until it can be brushed off, or washing off with water, preferably soft, and then thoroughly drying, should be resorted to, and the precautions taken not to allow the limbs to be exposed to a draught, as already mentioned.

It is the alternate chill and irritation acting on the skin when in a heated or congested state from exertion that produces both mud fever and cracked heels; thus, when a horse is splashing himself with mud while travelling, the wet mud sets up a certain amount of irritation (some kinds of mud being much more irritating to the skin when damp than others, hence the prevalence of mud fever and cracked heels in certain districts), the parts soon become partially dry and heated, then a fresh lot of wet or mud, or both, is splashed on, which suddenly chills the skin to again become partially dry, and again chilled, until the horse eventually arrives home; and then, if the mud is washed off with cool water, the legs, etc., are thoroughly chilled temporarily, after which there is a reaction, corresponding to the "glow" one feels after a cold bath, and the parts are just in a condition to be seriously affected by a cold draught.

When it is almost imperative that the legs should be washed on returning from a journey, washing with "bran water"—that is, water in which some bran has been steeped—instead of plain water, followed by carefully drying and bandaging the legs, very considerably lessens the risk of an attack of both mud fever and cracked heels.



HEAVY DRAFT MARES, AND THEIR PROGENY, AT THE WINNIPEG EXHIBITION 1908.



HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS LINED UP FOR HONORS AT THE 1908 WINNIPEG EXHIBITION. TWELVE IN THE ROW, PURE BRED AND GRADE CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS.

## THE BREEDING OF HEAVY DRAFT HORSES

It is only to be expected that with the bringing under cultivation of millions of acres of new land each year and the cropping of several million more acres the country will require horse power. And not simply horse power in any form that circumstances offer, but horse power in parcels, as large as can conveniently be handled. The working of so much land requires machines of large size and large machines require that their motor power be closely attached. The demand for such motor power is so great that we will see more engines and cattle used, for the reason that the supply of horses will not be sufficient to move all the machinery that will be used to cultivate the land and harvest the crop. Such is the outlook for the breeders of heavy horses as far as the home demand goes. And when the home demand is absorbing the supply of heavy horses, the outside market is bound to feel a shortage and prices go up. Such is the situation today.

In Calgary the other day a man offered \$800 a pair for big sound teams, weighing up around 3300 a pair, but could not get them nor hear of such horses. Probably he could not have got them for the money anywhere in the West. Practically every town in the grain-growing districts has its spring sale of horses, at which farmers spend from ten thousand dollars upwards on horses and repeat the transaction the following spring. When we have got our farming operations properly organized the horse business will be reversed and farmers will be selling horses each year instead of buying.

In the matter of natural conditions for horse breeding, nature has been kind to Western Canada. True we have not got much of those heavy rich lands that are supposed to be necessary to produce horses of great weight, but we have sunshine, clear air, nutritious grasses, and a winter climate that invigorates rather than enervates. Experience has shown that there is no obstacle to our producing the very best class of heavy draft horses to be found in the world.

In one particular in horse breeding Western Canada has given the world a striking demonstration and that is in the matter of housing horses in winter. The humanitarian instincts of the Anglo-Saxon carried him beyond the line of necessity and comfort in the care of his stock resulting in unintentional pampering and consequent impairment of vigor and vitality. The proof is everywhere before our eyes that horses do better out of doors, altogether, in winter than

housed in close, stuffy, dark stables, where they breathe the air over and over again, lose their appetites, their systems become clogged by gorging and want of exercise, their coats dirty and ill-suited to the needs of the winter. At the Calgary show this spring the first and second prize draft teams, Hallman's Clydes and Jaques' Suffolks were horses that had run the range all winter being taken up only a few weeks previous to the show to be fitted. In the case of the Hallman pair not only were they fat, but had made a good proportion of their flesh during winter.

Mares and weanling foals naturally should not be exposed to the full rigors of winter without some protection, but plenty of straw and the shelter of a well stacked corral or yard is infinitely better than a dark, over-crowded drafty or foul, or even, of one of these "comfortable" stables where the manure never freezes and water is always at hand.

Probably the greatest injury to our horse stock through winter mal-treatment is with brood mares and weanlings. If there is one more fertile cause than another of trouble with foals and mares foaling it is keeping mares too closely confined and too highly fed during winter. Foal rearing is a natural function and goes forward with the other natural functions, but if these other functions are impaired or suspended the function of foal rearing also suffers impair or suspension. Every muscle of the mare should have a chance to stretch and relax, and the digestive systems should be kept in active operation through exercise.

With weanlings the mistake though not often made is nevertheless sometimes observed of high feeding the first winter. At the Brandon show this spring were at least two foals that were simply loaded with flesh, so fat that they lacked energy and ambition, their systems were overloaded and the certain result of such treatment will be over-strained joints, bones sprung out of shape, growth arrested, feet contracted and probably hind legs carrying a "shot" of grease. There is a certain condition between the "bone-yard" and "lump of fat" that is most conducive to the best development of a healthy draft horse. Yearling and two-year-olds should not carry that maturity of appearance that is most becoming to four-year-olds and over. The colt should look young and raw and coltish. Keep him in fair flesh, feed him on bone and muscle-forming

foods, but avoid the mud-fat condition.

But while the outdoor life is much better than the indoor existence a blending of the two systems is very probably the best method of wintering horses. The best guide a man can have in the matter of wintering horses is to give them as near as possible what they want, and the chances are this will be the open prairie in day time and a well strawed, wind-protected corral at night.

"What breed is best?" All of them. We are hearing a lot of criticism these days upon the type of Clydesdale, the Scotchman is giving us, (in exchange for our money of course) but adverse criticism is also leveled at the Percheron, Suffolk, Shire and Belgian. The fact of the matter is all the breeds fall short of the ideal horse and all possess certain features of the ideal in greater proportion than others, consequently there is and always will be differences of opinion as to what emphasis should be put upon the excellencies of each breed. In countries where certain breeds are used to a greater extent than others it is not proved that the class of commercial draft horse raised there is on that account superior to the draft horses of other breeds, in other countries. It is generally admitted that the Percheron stock in the States comes to maturity earlier and has greater weight than the Clydesdale in Canada, and, on the other hand, it is a recognized fact that the Canadian Clydesdale, while smaller, has more quality and is longer lived. But they have corn and blue grass in the States to make flesh while we feed oats and a pasture grass that makes a harder bone, albeit less flesh.

The main thing in horse breeding is to pick out the breed that best suits the personal tastes and that is most largely bred in the locality, give this breed close study with reference to the mares owned, patronize the best stallions and keep as near to type as circumstances will permit. Illustrations are not wanting of the direct and pronounced effect of using pure-bred sires on mongrel or grade mares. In the show-ring at Calgary this spring, was a heavy draft gelding, one of the third prize team, that is just two crosses from the Cayuse. But just here is where many people get discouraged with a breed. The first two or three crosses show remarkable improvement, then it very often happens that the third or fourth progeny will not be as good as the second, and the progress that has been made seems to be slipping away. The explanation is

simple but the handling of the case is not so easy. The purity and prepotency of the blood of a pure-bred sire has practically nothing to resist it in the Cayuse or even in the half-bred Cayuse, but when a third or fourth strain is introduced the characteristics of the different families do not blend but rather are often antagonistic resulting in an ill-formed wobbly-gaited creature. The same thing is observable in the human family, the Mulatto is invariably a more perfect physical creature than the Quadroon. It is when a man has his mares graded up to the third or fourth cross that he needs the services of an exceptionally impressive sire; a stallion with a strong individuality like Baron's Gem was in his time and old McQueen and Baron's Pride, and to a lesser extent Concord at Hartney, Man.

And speaking of stallions, can anyone explain to a rational man or audience why heavy draft stallions should not be put to more strenuous exercise than simply standing around a stall or walking up and down a yard for ten months of the year. Is it reasonable to expect stallions that have never hardened their muscles nor developed the draft instinct to get horses with heavy muscles and a natural adaptability for work. Race horse breeders expect to get their best performers from stallions that have won races that display dynamic force and courage and pluck. Is it not reasonable that draft stallions should demonstrate their fitness to get work horses by a display of their powers in the color?

Stallion enrollment has done much for the farmers of the prairie provinces in the way of familiarizing them with different breeds and terms used by breeders, by calling attention to the vices and unsoundnesses to be avoided in horses and in guarding against misrepresentation of breeding. The enrollment ordinances deserve the support of everyone interested in good horses, especially the owners of stallions. The whole population is convinced that the very best class of horse be produced so that all branches of trade may feel the effects of well directed effort in the production of a valuable commodity.

## STOCK

*Comment upon Live-Stock Subjects Invited.*

### Wintering Stock

The letters in discussion of the methods of wintering stock, display an inclination on the part of feeders to favor the outdoor method of feeding. It is evident, however, that stock feeding is not an intensely interesting subject to most of our readers and by dwelling upon it we do so at the risk of offending many, but we believe it is necessary to feed more cattle and for the benefit of those few who are doing something at the work we have published considerable upon the subject.

The awards for the discussion are made to J. G. McLeod, Daly, Mun., Man., and E. B. Chambers, Morton, Mun., Man. Their letters follow and are examples of what the advocates of both outdoor and indoor keeping say of their respective systems.

### Convinced with Two Years' Experience

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You say in announcing the topic that the experiences of the past winter being fresh in the minds of feeders they will be in a position to discuss the relative advantages of indoor and out door feeding. I am one of those who has just had some experience. A few years ago when your paper began to write up this system of out-door feeding (and I think it was the FARMER'S ADVOCATE that first undertook this work), I became interested for the reason that I always liked to keep a few cattle over winter. Like many another man I was not satisfied with the way my cattle fed. They did not seem to stretch their skins and lay on the flesh. The stable was as warm and dry as I thought it should be, but the feed those cattle took did not seem to come out over their bones. I think I know now why they didn't have very keen appetites and while they ate a fair amount of grain their systems did not seem to use it. Perhaps their systems realized they didn't need it. I had an ambition to turn out a car of cattle "beef to the hocks"

and the ribs as thick as a hemp door mat and when I read of these men up in the Newdale district having big, thick steers out of doors I was persuaded to try that scheme.

My first try was in the winter of 1908, a year ago, and I guess it is a good thing I didn't start a year sooner or I would have had to have brought those cattle in. I couldn't have left cattle out that year. I fed twelve steers and two heifers at first. The bunch were three past, some of them July and August calves. Well, I was tickled the way those cattle looked every time I went to see them. They had a big straw pile in the shelter of a bluff about 100 yards from the barnyard and came over to the barn for water and picked about a straw pile there. I rigged up a flat trough for feeding grain and gave them a mixture of oats, barley and frosted wheat and didn't spare it either. By April I was feeding about 12 to 14 pounds of chop a day to each animal; also began giving a little hay. In April I sold the bunch of cattle I had been trying for years to grow.

This year I fed 15 head, 9 steers, 2 dry cows and 4 heifers. These had about the same treatment except the frosted wheat, but they got more hay. They were a good feeding lot and averaged 1345 pounds at five cents per pound.

I don't know how much grain these cattle took, but they ate up all my low grade wheat, some dirty barley, some oats, hay and a lot of straw. In their corral there is quite a pile of manure that won't do the land any harm. I know cattle do well out of doors with a thick bluff for shelter, plenty of straw and liberal feeding on grain.

I believe if one put them on rape in the fall, and gave them some corn stalks for a change, they would do much better.

Daly, Mun., Man.

J. G. McLEOD

### Makes a Profit of \$18.50 Per Head, Feeding Inside

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reply to the question as to which is the most profitable way for a farmer to dispose of his cattle, as stockers or beef, I would like to state my experience and opinion. Assuming that a twenty-eight or thirty month old steer can be raised at a cost of \$30 and one can buy them for less any fall, it certainly pays to feed, as the figures I shall give will prove. As to which is the best plan, feeding in the stable or outside, I am no judge not having tried the later.

Can a steer be grown to 30 months of age for \$30.00? While not prepared to give figures on this point I believe he can,—provided of course that he is pastured on land suitable only for pasture, and on fenced fallow fields, where by eating the volunteer crop of grain and weeds, before and after plowing, with the addition of some grain sown thin on a few acres, he will check the weeds, pack, and to some extent fertilize the soil, leaving the field in good shape to grow a record crop, and by so doing discount the cost of his keep. That, in my opinion is the proper way to pasture steers.

This year I am feeding five head of steers. They were fed oat and barley straw with an occasional green oat sheaf up to February 1st when we started to feed chop three pounds per head twice a day, and three oat sheaves to each steer. They always got all the straw they could eat but no hay until the last three weeks. The chop, equal parts of oat and barley, I valued at a dollar a hundred-weight, figuring oats at 34 cents per bushel, barley 42 cents, green oat sheaves at two cents each and hay at \$5.00 per ton. At these figures the cost per steer for the four months works out as follows:

For February—6 lbs. chop, and three sheaves cost per head.....	\$3.35
For March—9 lbs. chop, and three sheaves, cost per head.....	4.65
For April—10 lbs chop, 4 lbs. bran, two sheaves, cost per head.....	5.40

To May 15th—10 lbs. chop, 4 lbs. bran, hay \$1.00..... 3.10

Total cost of feed per head..... \$16.50

The steers were sold for delivery May 15th, the price being five cents clear. They will average at the lowest calculation 1300 lbs, thus showing a profit of \$18.50 per head. Some may think this figuring rather crude and will be inclined to emphasize such items of cost, as stable rent, labor, etc., which I have omitted, and to depreciate the benefit obtained from the good fertilizer produced. The one balances the other I think, anyway the margin will allow of some further charges for cost and still leave a fair profit. As to the order of feeding I gave half a sheaf to each steer first thing in the morning and the second half before going to breakfast. Straw and chop were given directly after breakfast and one sheaf fed at noon if the cattle were in, one sheaf on coming in, or after watering in afternoon, with straw and chop last thing at night. The cattle were out for several hours all fine days, from between ten and eleven in the morning till they were ready to go in. You will notice that the sheaf missed when cattle were out is not allowed for in the figures; but as I have not charged the occasional sheaf feed before February we break about even.

Oats for green feed should be grown on spring-plowed and manured land, and take the place of bare fallow, thus reducing the cost of producing the fodder. My sheaves were fed uncut. I believe that better results would have been obtained by cutting both sheaves and straw and mixing it with fodder corn. I am sowing a few acres of corn this year for this purpose. I do not think hay necessary to success in steer feeding. Other years in feeding my steers I have given a cupful of ground flax seed with each feed, but I could not get any flax in this district this year, so I am growing some myself as it is a great help in feeding.

You will notice the above plan is something between the altogether outside and inside feeding. I think that with a reasonable amount of exercise and fresh air the cattle eat the roughage better. Next season I shall aim to fill up the beasts good morning and night and not count on a noon feed.

Man.

E. B. CHAMBERS.

### Some Observations on Cattle Feeding Under Manitoban Conditions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would like to make an observation or two on the subject of cattle raising discussion on which is invited in your current issue.

I have not had much experience in cattle feeding but belong to the class of farmers who carry a few head of stock to provide a supply of meat and produce for home use, but I have yet to be convinced that the rearing of cattle or hogs is a very large stone in our agricultural foundation. For some sections where grain growing is not feasible, stock raising may be the only means of bringing in money; to the man who places considerable value on manure the business may have some good features, but to the man who practically lives from hand to mouth and the mouth geared a little faster than the hand, it is just as well to cash the grain and use the summer fallow to economize fertility.

My farm is on the open prairie and I consider my circumstances unfavorable for the production of cheap beef or pork. The feeding season, feeding either inside or out consists of seven months, or maybe eight, that is to give the cattle fair good comfort and I consider comfort necessary for thrift. I winter all my stock on straw and meal. We have no more than enough hay for our horses during the working season. We make a little money from selling veals and sell some butter. We raise heifers to replace older ones or sell if we get too many.

During the Brandon show some discussion took place re marketing of stock. I was glad to see a correspondent review Mr. Ingram's attempt to throw the blame on the local buyer. The local buyer just as readily shifts the blame unto some one else. It is strange the conflicting criticisms that a close student of farm literature reads. One element advocates



BUNCH OF FEMALES ON D. RILEY'S RANCH HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

increasing the supply, while the man who has a supply cannot sell it. The charge is made against the farmers that they do not supply the market with products of high quality. I am well aware that the farmer is delinquent in many respects by the produce he throws on the market. "Less quantity and more quality," would be a good motto to hang on every road allowance corner.

Man.  
GEO. ARMSTRONG.

### Mr. Templeton's Feeding Stuff Bill

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In a recent issue of the *Winnipeg Free Press* I saw it stated that the Hon. Wm. Templeman has introduced a bill into the Dominion Parliament, providing that all manufacturers of commercial feeding stuffs shall be compelled to register their product under a number, and to put on every package a guaranteed analysis of the contents, so that purchasers of the product may know what they are buying; and, with your permission, I purpose to offer a few remarks on the above subject for the benefit of the readers of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*.

Returning to the Canadian Northwest, to farm, after an enforced absence of eighteen years, I saw at once that this country still remained a happy hunting ground for the manufacturer of commercial feeding stuffs, and I therefore welcome Hon. Mr. Templeman's bill as a step in the right direction. While freely admitting this, however, I think I shall be able to show that the above bill will have to go very much further if it is to secure anything like adequate protection for the purchaser and user of commercial feeding stuffs.

Should the above bill become law, the manufacturer of compound feeding stuffs will have to put on each package a guarantee, showing the percentage of oil, albumenoids and carbo-hydrates which it contains; and he will have no difficulty in complying with the act, without giving or being compelled to give the purchaser value for money. Take the guarantee percentage of oil, for instance, and we shall find that it will work out as follows: Supposing a buyer to go to the expense of an analysis, he will most probably find that the feeding stuff actually does contain the percentage of oil guaranteed; and will doubtless arrive at the erroneous conclusion that he has received value for his money. The plain fact of the matter is that analysis of feeding stuffs will have to be carried out in quite a different way than they are at present, if they are to afford full protection for the purchaser. Supposing an analyst to find a certain percentage of oil in a feeding stuff, he at once gives the compound credit for that amount, never for one single moment, troubling himself as to the source from which the oil has been derived. To the analyst oil is oil, no matter whether it has been derived from linseed, cottonseed, rapeseed or palm-nut, to say nothing about the quantities of oil used in the manufacture of feeding stuffs, which has been derived from weed seeds. It is a well-known fact that the seeds of such weeds as charlock and the podded variety of wild mustard will remain sound in the soil for an indefinite period. In fact, cases are on record in England, where soil which had been laid down to pasture for a hundred years had borne a heavy crop of charlock and wild mustard on being broken up by the plow. As a matter of fact, the outer skin of the seeds of the above weeds is a veritable oil sheet; the seed being water-proofed, so to speak, by the large percentage of oil which this outer skin contains. Now, in England, at the present time, despite the provisions of the "fertilizers' and feeding stuffs Act," which provides that manufacturers of compound feeding stuffs shall stamp a guaranteed analysis of oil, albumenoids and carbo-hydrates on every package, the seeds of corn-cockle are a commercial article, being much more easily disposed of, in fact, at a price than good grain; and I know of at least one large grist mill that never grinds anything else. Were all oils of equal feeding value, there would be no reason at all why the manufacturers of compound feeding stuffs should not draw their supplies of oil from weed seeds: it is a well known fact, however, that such is not the case. The feeding value of any oil bears a direct relation to its drying properties; the higher the feeding value, the more quickly will it dry, and vice versa. This is the reason why linseed oil is used by painters for mixing paints. If, therefore, oils derived from various sources are painted upon glass, it will be found that linseed or cottonseed oil will dry much more quickly than mineral oil or oil derived from weed seeds, showing at once that the former have a much higher feeding value than the latter.

If, therefore, Hon. Mr. Templeman's bill is to be of any real service to the purchasers of compound feeding stuffs, it must not only provide for the registration of each particular product under a number, and make it compulsory for the manufacturer to put a guaranteed analysis of the contents upon each package, but it must compel the manufacturer to state the source from which the constituents guaranteed have been derived. At the same time, it should be made compulsory for analysts to at least differentiate betwixt oil from weed seeds, or any oil of low feeding value, and oil which has been derived from linseed or cottonseed.

In addition to the above let me say that until the average farmer educates himself sufficiently to enable him to calculate correctly the number of food units per ton which a compound feeding stuff contains, and to arrive at the exact cost per food unit, so that foods of various kinds may be compared; the manufacturer of compound feeding stuffs will always find a market for his products, and the farmer will continue, as at present, to pay a higher price for spiced food compounds than they are worth.

This letter has, however, run on to an inordinate length, and I therefore, propose, with the editor's permission, to defer the discussion of the method of arriving at and comparing food values to a future issue.

Rexboro,

"JETHRO TULL."

## FARM

*Letters Upon Farming Operations Welcomed.*

### Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we will publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is entirely and altogether their own. They are invited at all times to write the editor fully and freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted. They are invited to suggest topics to be discussed. If any reader has in mind any question which he or she may think could be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if brought to the notice of the editor, and is of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be discussed. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue. Article should not exceed 500 words in length.

#### ORDER OF SUBJECTS.

June 2.—*What do you consider is the best method of using the time of the men and horses in the fields, on summer fallows, at haying and harvesting? Is it better to quit at 6 at all times or to work later?*

June 9.—*What is the best way to clean up a poultry house to rid it of vermin and make the surroundings healthful. How do you make and apply the wash.*

June 16.—*Should cream be sent to a creamery either local or distant, or kept on the farm and be made into butter to be marketed wherever the price is best? Tell of a plan that is working satisfactorily.*

### Dirty Land and Barley

R. S., Carberry, Man. writes :

"I have a field of very dirty land that I think of sowing to barley this spring, how would you treat it and when do you advise me to sow the grain?"

A large number of our farmers are recognizing that a barley crop is one of the very best means of cleaning the land of noxious weeds and growing

a crop of grain at the same time. And if desired the previous years barn yard manure can be applied at the same time.

I would recommend to surface cultivate the land at once. A wide toothed cultivator is most suitable for this purpose. Work the soil crosswise of the land at first, then in a week or so cultivate or harrow lengthwise, killing a crop of weeds each time, and bringing a fresh supply of seeds near the surface to germinate and be killed in their turn. If it is intended to manure the land this may be done towards the end of May, and about June 1st the land should be plowed a fair depth and the barley sown at once, in fact it is so important that the barley seed be deposited in the damp soil that I would recommend that every day's plowing should be sown at the close of the day. A subsurface packer used directly after the plow, and before the harrow, will greatly assist in retaining moisture.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

### Questions on Rolling

H. D. writes from Burnside, Man. :

"I have some land I propose using for grain that was plowed last fall, it is very loose. Would you advise my rolling it and if so, when? Is before or after sowing best? Is it advisable to roll land when it is slightly damp?"

The better way is to use a sub-surface packer before the grain is sown, but perhaps you are not willing to go to the expense of buying a packer and the next best thing is to use a roller.

Where the soil drifts with the wind I would prefer to roll after the grain is an inch or two above the surface, this will prevent drifting and will not injure the young grain. At that time there is also more leisure. The roller should be run crosswise of the lands. Stiff soil when wet will often cake and cause the moisture to evaporate too quickly, but rolling light soil when slightly damp (not wet) will prevent it from drifting and the dampness will do no harm providing it does not stick too much to the roller.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

### Kaffir Corn

"What has been your experience with Kaffir corn? Is it equal to the ordinary fodder corn for the West? If not what varieties of corn would you recommend?"

Kaffir corn resembles millet more than it does the ordinary fodder corn. It has not given very good results with me and I would much prefer one of the early varieties of true corn. The following are among the best kinds for fodder purposes in the West, North Dakota, Flint, Long-fellow, and Compton's Early. All these sorts are fairly early and give good returns. They should be sown in rows 30 to 36 inches apart and from three to nine inches apart in the row. Cut before frost and stook in large conical stooks until required for fodder during winter. It takes about half a bushel of seed per acre.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

### Harrowing Grain: Campbell System

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

1. Will you please let me know through your valuable paper if it would be a good idea to harrow after the oats is up about 2 to 4 inches?

2. What is the Campbell system of soil culture?

3. Is farming successful in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming without irrigation?

Man.

C. M.

See the series of articles on this subject in the May 5th number.

The Campbell system of soil culture is so-called because it has been preached and practised extensively by an energetic man named Campbell, of Lincoln, Nebraska. The system consists in plowing the land deep, packing right to the furrow bottom with the pointed disc packer and then sufficient surface cultivation to form a mulch and prevent evaporation. Many people claim this is just the good old-fashioned system of summerfallow and in a sense it is. Campbell, however, believes in plowing deeper than most farmers go in summer fallowing and plows only once in the season. The theory is that the soil, which has been turned by the plow, has a greater water holding capacity than soil not turned and, therefore, we should make as large a water holding reservoir as possible. The use of the subsoil packer helps this soil to retain moisture and the surface cultivation prevents excessive

evaporation. Thus the whole system is one of moisture conserving and exceptionally gratifying results have followed its adoption in the dry districts of the Central States and also in Western Canada. Wherever summer fallowing has been carefully carried on a sufficient supply of moisture is saved up for several seasons.

As for the states mentioned both kinds of farming is carried on. There are local conditions affecting the moisture supply of crops so that in some parts of a state irrigation is necessary while in others it is not.

### Clover for Poor Soil

"Will it pay me to sow with my grain crop a pound or two per acre of red clover and plow the clover under in fall as a fertilizer?"

When sown with a nurse crop of grain and the grain is allowed to ripen, the clover usually makes a very poor growth and there is very little of it to plow down in the fall.

If you wish to fertilize your soil with clover, sow about 12 pounds of common red clover seed on spring plowed stubble, harrow well, then when the weeds and volunteer crop is about a foot or two high run the mower over the land and leave the cuttings on the ground. The clover will soon make a large plant and by the end of August or beginning of September you will have a lot of clover to plow under, and the land will be greatly enriched.

M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

### An Advocate of Inoculation

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For the department of agriculture for Saskatchewan, working through the agricultural society, I undertook to sow a quarter of an acre with alfalfa in the spring of 1907. The land selected was a piece that had been under cultivation for fourteen years, and this was the second crop after summer fallow. On 20th May I ploughed and harrowed the plot, harrowing it again in about ten days. On account of not receiving the seed I did not get the plot sown until the 21st of June. One-half of seed was treated with nitro culture, the other half sown without any treatment. It was sown with grain drill. On 3rd August, when the growth was about twelve inches high, I run the mower over the plot to clip off the weeds. At freeze-up the treated plot had reached a height of eleven inches, the untreated about eight inches. In the spring of 1908, the treated plot came right along. On August 24th I cut and weighed the crop off two yards square of each plot. That of treated weighed twenty pounds and that of the untreated, three pounds. Both crops were cut the same day. The roots of the treated plot were deep and strong and well supplied with nodules, while those of the untreated, although going well into the ground, were very fine and no nodules were found on them.

Sask. JAMES SMITH.

### Field Peas As a Crop

What is the value of field peas as a farm crop in Western Canada? On what kind of soil do they thrive best? About what date should they be sown? What rate of seeding per acre gives best results? What time do they require to reach maturity? What yield do they give per acre?

Field peas are scarcely appreciated at their full value by the Western farmer, this is largely owing to the very general impression that they are not a success as a field crop, and partially to the practice of adopting Ontario methods of harvesting unsuitable for the West.

The sample of peas grown here are not equalled in any other part of America, they are practically free from injury by pea weevil, mould, etc., and always weigh over the standard weight. The yield is also large, averaging at least 25 per cent. more than that of Ontario and 50 per cent. more than Nova Scotia.

They thrive best on a stiff clay loam but will succeed on any good wheat land, and require less heat than wheat, for that reason some of the land too cold and backward for wheat should give good returns of peas, field peas are hardy and should be sown not later than the second week of wheat seeding. Late sowing encourages mildew, which reduces the yield. Use two and one-half bushels of seed for small kinds, like Golden Vine, and three bushels of large varieties like White Marrowfat. Peas take about 130 days to mature in Manitoba, but ripen somewhat earlier in Saskatchewan, reversing the order of other grains which usually mature quicker in Manitoba than in the more Western provinces.

The average yield of peas on Brandon Experimental Farm is about 50 bushels per acre, and at Indian Head about 48 bushels, this is on carefully prepared summer fallow. Thirty-five bushels an acre should be grown by the careful farmer on well prepared summer fallow.

M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

### An Unusual Method of Growing Clover but Successful

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am not going to relate my own experience in clover growing but will describe how it was successfully grown on an adjoining farm. As the method of growing it was somewhat different from anything I have tried or read of, it may be of some interest to your readers. The land selected was a thirty-acre field of black loam, level, inclined to be damp, had passed its usefulness for wheat growing and was not very clean. This land was plowed in the latter part of June, having grown a crop of wheat the year previous, and had simply lain in stubble since the wheat was cut. No effort was made to conserve the moisture. It was plowed in a very hot, dry time, and was harrowed four times, twice lengthways and twice across. In the first week in July the field was seeded with a mixture of five pounds of timothy, two pounds of alsike and one pound of red clover to the acre. The seed was sown with an ordinary grass seeder. It was harrowed once after seeding. At freezing-up time that year, this was about as neglected a looking field as anyone would care to look at. The oats and other weeds, though not thick, covered it pretty well all over, and were about two feet high. The following year about haying time, it was not much more promising in appearance. The crop was allowed to ripen, cut in August, raked up right after the mower and stacked. The timothy had shed nearly all its seed but I do not think the clover shelled much. The following year, on this field, there was a splendid crop. The clover seemed to be twined round the timothy. It was what you would say, as thick as it could grow. Again it was allowed to get what would be called too ripe to make first class hay. The year following though not a very favorable one, there was nearly as good a crop, and that fall the clover came up thick and strong. To one who did not see these crops grow it may seem an expensive process but to that man the satisfaction of seeing his clover a real success must have repaid him and there is no doubt when wheat is grown there again it will repay him more than satisfaction.

Man.

H.

### Some Suggestions on Training a Dog

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of April 14th, I noticed several letters on the training of the farm dog, and as none of the suggestions offered come up to my ideals of training a dog for use on the farm, I thought I would add a few ideas, in the hope that they may be of some benefit to those of your readers desirous of training a young dog, though I do not pose as a professional dog trainer, by any means.

Having chosen the pup of our fancy, my preference being one of good Scotch Collie breed (we will name him Jack in this letter) the first thing necessary is to gain Jack's confidence by becoming his friend and master, without either fooling with him or abusing him. Never forget to feed the pup after you have had your own meal, always calling him by name, and in that way keep on until he thinks more of you than anyone else. Then and not till then are you in a position to teach him anything. Then begin at the a, b, c of it. Teach him some simple little tricks. This I think necessary for two reasons, first, to teach him while young to obey command, and, second to develop the instinct of the dog. The tricks may be of your own choosing. One very simple one is to teach him to jump through the hoop, i. e., take a hoop and hold it on edge on the floor. Now take a morsel of meat, hold it on opposite side the hoop from Jack. If he goes through say, "good dog" and give him the reward, but if he goes around the hoop, take away both meat and hoop. In a few seconds try it again. After he goes through a few times and gets both petted and fed, you can raise the hoop and he will jump through. Teach him about half a dozen tricks and put him through them once a day, always taking the tricks in the same order till he gets to know them thoroughly.

When the pup is three months old teach him to lead, so that he will not be afraid of the line when he comes to training for cattle. Always make him walk behind you. When he is ten months old we will give him his first lesson on cattle. Get 100 feet of cord, take him to the field and you will now find the benefit of having taught him a few tricks when small. He will learn a new command more readily and he will understand your word of approval or disapproval, which should be the same all the way through. Never allow another dog near the pup while training. Just be the "old dog" yourself, and if you have trained him properly until now, you can teach him more than any dog can.

If the dog should ever require correction, other than the word of disapproval used for that purpose, great care must be taken in punishing not to spoil the dog. Always have a firm hold on him and then repeat the command he has disobeyed. Strike him at the same time lightly, and every time you strike repeat the command, more softly each time until you are just touching him, and repeating command kindly till he wags his tail. Then let him go and try him at the same work again. Repeat the command sharply without showing temper, and he will almost certainly obey. Then use the word of approval and you have

gained the dog. In training a dog for cattle, while still using the line, he must be taught to drive easy or hard, as you may wish. Words with proper significance must be used in commanding him, such as "easy now," "easy" and "come down on 'em," or "drive hard," etc.

A very valuable quality in a dog, is to understand being sent to the back field for the cows, and if the dog has been properly line-broken, and is now working well without line, this can easily be taught by going with him, and at first send the dog say 20 rods, or so, and see that he does his work right. Then increase the distance according to the way the dog works and in a short time you can stay at home and send him, but don't forget the word of approval if he does his work well. If the dog should ever have the misfortune to get kicked, get to him as quickly as possible, sit down on the ground, and if you know where he was hit, rub the part with both hands for a while, and in that way get him to think as lightly of it as possible, then put the line on him and go after the beast that kicked him, using the word for hard driving, and help the dog. If he draws blood so much the better. Retaliation may not be commendable in a man, but it is one of the best virtues a dog can have.

Last, a word on the system of feeding a dog: I think more people make a mistake here, than at any other point. How often we see a piece of bread thrown out to the dog, and on butchering day see odds and ends of meat scraps thrown to him. This I consider a great mistake. Feed the dog well three times a day, at the same place, and let him have a dish of his own and teach him to sit up while you prepare his food, and wait till you tell him to take it. Then when you come to teach him to watch a pail of milk without sampling it, or a pig which you have just slaughtered and want to let cool, you will find the advantage of a proper feeding system. In conclusion when you bring home the pup, whatever you desire in the dog at two years old keep working toward that end all the way through and always make use of what the dog already knows to teach him what he doesn't.

Man.

JAS. W. MCQUAY.

### Cost of Protection to the Farmer

There are three ways in which the present system of protection works harm to the Canadian farmer. First, it increases the cost of almost everything he must buy, with no corresponding increase in the price of what he has to sell. Second, it increases the cost of living of everyone he employs, directly or indirectly, and hence the price he must pay for their services. Third, by unduly increasing the profits of manufacturers, it places them in a position to compete unfairly with the farmer in the labor market. These effects of protection are far-reaching, and together constitute an almost fatal handicap to the farmer in his race with other Canadian industries.

Canada is an agricultural country, and, unless our immense agricultural resources are wasted enormously, or our farming population ruined, agricultural products must, for a very long time, form our staple of exports. For this reason, it is a matter of common experience that the prices received here for farm products depend almost entirely upon the export trade. Prices are fixed abroad, and our protective tariff is totally powerless to raise them. On the other hand, ours is not essentially a manufacturing country. It is true we have many advantages in this line, and, unquestionably, certain lines of manufacture can be carried on here better than elsewhere, because of a supply of raw material, or some other advantage. But the chief element conducive to manufactures is not present—a thickly-populated country. Hence we find that we are very large importers of manufactured goods. From this, we would expect to find that protection is afforded to those industries to the full extent of the tariff. This is most surely the case. I have talked many importers of merchandise, and I find general opinion that goods of foreign make can be brought as cheaply, after paying the duty, as goods of home manufacture.

The effect of this on the farmer is considerable. Everything he buys is raised in price by nearly thirty cents on the dollar. When the Tariff Commission sat in Toronto, the receipts and expenditures of an average Ontario farm were laid before them. From these it was computed that, in this particular case, \$135 was paid in the year as the cost of protection to our manufacturers. This was, I think, a typical average farm; and, while these figures would be wide of the mark in many cases, it is safe to say that the average farmer pays more in the tariff tax than in all other taxes combined. We must remember, too, that only a small proportion of this goes into our Federal coffers. By far the larger portion is paid as a bonus to our manufacturers. This in itself is a serious burden, if there were no others involved.

But the farmer must also, in very large measure, pay the tariff tax for the other classes by whom he is served. The doctor, the lawyer, the clergyman, the tradesman, the laborer—all find their living expenses increased as the result of the tariff. They must charge more for their services if they are to live. In the end, all this increased living

expense must be met by those industries which are turning our natural resources into wealth—the mine, the forest, the fisheries, and the farm—and chiefly by the farm. It is difficult to say what this indirect tax is. It is probably, at least, equal to the direct tax.

One of the greatest problems on the farms of our country is that of labor. It is increasingly difficult to obtain hired help at prices which the farmer can afford to pay. Part of this difficulty is due to the attractions of the town, but finds part, at least, is due to the inability of the farmer to pay as high wages as other industries. He needs a competition that he cannot successfully meet. We can easily understand this when we consider that in many cases manufacturers receive more in tariff protection than their entire wage bill. Let us consider one particular case, an industry that considers itself very badly treated, and has been crying out for more protection—the woollen industry. In 1906, the last full year for which figures are available, we find a total product in woollen textiles of \$5,764,600 of which only \$67,968 was exported, chiefly, I am informed, in the form of blankets and the coarser forms of goods. We used, of our homemade woollens, \$5,696,632. The minimum rate of duty is 30 per cent. There is no shadow of doubt that the full amount of this rate was added to the price of these goods. Common experience bears this out. Value for value, in almost all lines, imported woollens may be bought as cheaply as Canadian-made goods. We are large importers of these same goods, our imports in the same year amounting to \$14,890,494. Now, if this is the case, the woollen manufacturers of this country received over \$1,300,000 in increased prices because of the tariff. Their wage bill in the same year was \$1,190,949. This is typical of many of our manufacturing industries, and may in part explain why farmers cannot compete successfully in the labor market.

Agriculture is our great basic industry, and if our country is developing normally, we may expect to find large increases in our farming population. The new forms of agriculture—fruit-growing, dairying, and animal husbandry—generally can undoubtedly absorb more men than the old methods of grain-farming. Besides, we should expect a great increase in farming population, because of our developing West. Keeping these facts in mind, it may afford some food for thought to know that in every Province east of Manitoba rural population is actually decreasing. That in Ontario, in the ten years ending in 1907, this decrease amounted to 65,254. That in the census period, 1891-1901, the increase of rural population in all Canada was only 50,000, while urban population increased by 500,000, or ten times as fast.

What is the matter with agriculture in Canada? Why, with our great, undeveloped agricultural resources, are we not holding our own in population? What must ultimately be the effect on our national prosperity? How far is our protective tariff accountable for this condition? These are questions well worth thought. E. C. DRURY.

## Wants to Farm a Quarter Section Intensively

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I propose settling on a quarter section in this district. I mean to break 150 acres of it, leaving 10 acres for the shack, buildings, etc. I want to grow wheat, oats, tame hay and to have some permanent pasture. I will keep about 10 brood mares and double that number of cows. What acreage should I allow to the different crops? The place is not more than 10 miles from town where there is a good market for all farm produce. Oats have touched 32 cents and wheat 89 cents a bushel this year. Timothy hay is \$8 a ton. There will be two men only on the place and I am wondering if it will be too much for even two willing workers to handle.

Alta.

C. T. G.

Your correspondent has certainly set for himself a high ideal if he intends following the farming system outlined roughly in the above paragraph. He proposes to farm a quarter section on a scale more intensive than is usually followed in this country, and to keep more stock than are usually found on a 160 acre farm. In advising him regarding management it would be my opinion that the farm should be so laid out and the rotation of crops so arranged as to give the greatest convenience in handling, and the greatest amount of feed for the live-stock, which is to be made the chief sale crop. The fluctuations in price of hay and grains on the market need not be of much personal concern to the man who aims to keep ten brood mares with their increase to four years of age, and maintain a herd of 20 cows (whether beef or dairy will make some difference) on a quarter section of land. A young horse is scarcely worth his maximum value even at 4 years old but having raised him successfully it certainly will not pay to sell before he is at least four years old. We will suppose then that an average of 7 colts per year be raised from ten mares, this would mean a stock of at least 38 horses and colts. If a dairy herd of 20 cows is to be kept, at least 15 head of young stock of various ages must be kept to allow for weeding out and replenishing the herd. Food for upwards of seventy head of horses

and cattle will have to be grown on this 160 acres of land. To do this may not be impossible, but it will not permit of selling also hay and grain. It will mean in a non-corn country a system of intensive farming not yet in practice, but none the less practical.

The buildings should be arranged conveniently and built near the road, about midway on the quarter if drainage permits. Oats, barley and alfalfa would be the only crops I would undertake. A permanent pasture of say 30 acres arranged on either side of buildings, so that stock may be alternated from one to the other. By growing say 100 acres of alfalfa using part of this for soiling crops in summer and balance to supply hay for winter, enough coarse feed will be supplied. And one of the virtues of alfalfa is that it supplies coarse feed and also largely takes the place of grain. It may be left down at the discretion of the owner the oats and barley—20 acres following the alfalfa as that longest down is ploughed up for renewal. At first seeding only, alfalfa will require to be inoculated. Ten acres seems a rather liberal allowance about the buildings to leave without breaking, and I would advise breaking right up to the buildings and reseed to the more productive cultivated grasses and legumes, leaving not more than three to five acres outside the kitchen garden.

G. H. HUTTON,

Supt. Lacombe Experimental Farm.

## Automatic Windmill

A British exchange gives a description of a self-governing windmill, used for generating electricity which possesses some new features which may be the forerunner of large improvements in the windmill, as a means of gathering power from the breezes and transmitting it steadily, and regularly to the point where it is consumed. The windmill in question is used for light and power purposes on an English farm and seems likely to prove suitable for domestic and agricultural service where fuel is scarce and a wind of at least six miles an hour is experienced for about half the year. The plant consists of a wind wheel on a steel tower 30 feet high, a small dynamo, and a storage battery. To enable the wheel automatically to adjust itself to the varying directions of the wind, the main frame is provided with three tails, two of which stand out on each side of the wheel, making an angle of about 15 degrees with it. The centre tail stands out approximately at right angles with the wheel. The small tail on the one side is fixed, but the two larger tails are free to rotate about a horizontal spindle. When these tails are in the vertical plane the machine is in the running position with its wheel at right angles to the wind, but when the two movable tails are turned into the horizontal position the fixed tail is unbalanced, and the force of the wind slews the wheel round until the wind is blowing approximately parallel to the plane of the wheel, and thus has no effect upon it. To assist further the tails in controlling the wheel the centre of the wheel is about 9 inches away from the centre of the vertical pivot, thus producing a tendency on the part of the wheel always to turn out of the position at right angles to the wind. The two movable tails are connected by a steel wire rope, so that by pulling this and fastening it the wheel is permanently thrown out of the wind. On releasing the rope the tails fall by their own weight into the working position. The movable tails are so balanced on their pivots that when the wind rises beyond a certain predetermined limit the tails automatically move out of the vertical position, and, in proportion to the velocity of the wind, allow the wheel to turn further away from its working position. The effect of this is that in heavy winds the amount of power exerted by the wind on the turbine can be kept within the measure of that required for the generator, and thus enable the plant to look after itself in the strongest gales. The generator is of 2 kwts. capacity at 130 volts, and has a speed variation from 800 to 1600 revolutions per minute. Its armature shaft is placed vertically, and is driven direct by means of a belt from a pulley placed at the bottom of the vertical shaft of the wind wheel. The control of the field circuit is maintained by resistances worked by relay switches energised by the main circuit. In this particular plant there are six steps. Thus, instead of governing on the speed of the wheel, the regulation is done on the output, the object being to allow the wheel to run at its most economical speed. Besides the relay switches, there is an automatic switch for cutting the battery in and out in accordance with the voltage of the generator, and for this purpose a special switch has been made which enables the plant to be left entirely to look after itself. So reliable are the arrangements that charging can go on day and night and through the week-ends without any attention whatever, and the winds, whether light or strong, are thus made use of.

\* \* \*

In Iceland horses are shod with sheep's horn, while in the Soudan they are shod with camel's skin. A German not long ago invented a horseshoe of paper, prepared by saturating with oil, turpentine and other ingredients. Thin layers of such paper are glued to the hoof till the requisite thickness is attained. The shoes thus made are said to be durable and impervious to moisture.

# DAIRY

## A New Butter Record

The six-year-old Holstein cow, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead 68828, owned by H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y., has broken the world's butter record for a Holstein cow. The record was made under supervision of Cornell University Experiment Station, and shows a yield, at 6 years and 23 days of age, of 35.55 pounds butter in 7 days. She held the world's record as a four-year-old of 1906-7, her butter record in 7 days at that age being 29.16 pounds, average fat 4.12 per cent.; in 30 days, 119.22 pounds, average fat 4.09 per cent. At 5 years and 19 days old, her butter record in 7 days was 30.55 pounds, averaging fat 4.37; for 30 days, 126.68 pounds, averaging fat 4.01 per cent.

## The Art of Milking

A reader asks us to publish something on the proper method of milking. This is a simple matter as there is only one right way to place a milking stool and extract the fluid. Approach the cow gently from fore right hand side if standing in the open or from behind if tied up, handle her and speak to her gently, brush her side and flanks off with a damp cloth then set her right hind leg slightly back and place the milking stool slightly to the front of a line with her udder. Have the stool set firmly, hold the pail between the legs and put the head into the cows flanks to act as a restraining influence should she be inclined to move her right leg as that leg being set back is the one she must move first if she wants to change her position.

When firmly seated take the right fore teat in the left hand and the left fore teat in the right hand and do as nature directs. Don't pull both teats at once, don't dampen the teats to make them slippery, and don't try any other plan of attack. This is the right way even for the left handed milker. Milk the fore teats dry then do the same with the back, then work alternately at the front and back until nothing is left. With a little practice one soon becomes proficient in manipulating the teats. The expert milker develops a see-saw motion with his arms closing his hands upon the teats when he brings his arm down and releasing the teat for a fresh grasp as he raises his arm. When cows have short teats it is often quite awkward for a man with a large hand to milk them but with practice one can become quite expert with three fingers only in use.

## Abortion in Cows

Abortion in a herd of cows can be wiped out by following certain, well defined rules, and, to be frank about it, I have little faith in any other methods which do not largely follow on the same lines. To define myself, I will say that abortion prevails in three forms: 1. from uterine weakness. Although an animal may be in fair flesh, in case the nervous vitality is not well sustained in a cow of a pronounced milk producing function, she will abort, or cast off the foetus from her uterus, simply because there is not nervous vitality sufficient to carry on two functions at the same time—namely, produce a large flow of milk and develop a calf in utero. We see this where cows are being quite highly fed on protein feeds like cottonseed meal or excessive feeds of gluten meals, malt sprouts or brewers grain to make them produce a large flow of milk. We see it again in cows that are by breeding large producers of milk and are poorly fed.

2. Cows—especially good dairy cows—are animals of a highly nervous organization, yet they may not be of a nervous temperament. Their organs of sight and smell are wonderfully acute; their sympathetic nervous system surpasses even that of morbidly sensitive human beings. Thus, the smell of sickening substances, or the sight of a fellow cow in distress, may bring about an abortion.

3. There are germs which sometimes invade the uterus and destroy the foetal membranes, and thus produce abortion. An injury from a slip or fall, or a gore from another cow may produce abortion on any cow. Now, if that cow and her foetus are not taken from the herd the effect may be such upon her fellow cows as to cause one or more of them to abort. Thus there may be an epidemic of abortion follow from sympathy alone.

Having thus outlined the causes briefly, I will proceed. Always feed heifers well during pregnancy on grains like oats and bran. Milch cows feed well not alone on feeds that will produce the most milk, but feed some ground oats to the cows that are more than ordinary milkers, even if a quart or two less milk is the result, and sustain their nerve force. When a cow aborts, don't fool away time studying what you had best do, or what a sad thing it would be to have the whole herd abort. Take this cow right away from the herd, and, with a good cattle syringe, once a day syringe out her vagina with a one per cent. solution of some of the coal tar disinfectants, using it warm and about a half gallon at each time. Continue this as long as there are any fragments of the placenta

coming from the vulva. Then wait until the cow has come in normal heat not less than three times before allowing service of the male. Most cows thus treated will breed again, and if fed as heretofore indicated will carry the foetus full time.

Now a word concerning germ abortion. An experienced man can usually tell when he sees the foetus born whether germs caused its expulsion, by the appearance of the placenta, which will show more or less semi-putrid spots, mingled with dark red or purple spots on it, and the foetus will, as a rule, be covered with a yellowish slime. In all such cases it is safe to say the uterus of that cow is infected with abortive germs; therefore, not only use the solution named, but for a month give the cow from twenty-five to forty drops of the liquid pure carbolic acid twice a day. Give it by first putting the acid in a half pint of water, and using the water to wet her feed with. Again, fearing that there may be germs still left in her uterus, about two months after she is supposed to be pregnant begin giving the acid again once a day and continue for a month. Then skip a month, and so alternate until the eighth month has passed.

Keep in mind that the bull that has perchance served an infected cow—especially when there is reason to fear he has—may carry infection. Wash his sheath well with the same disinfectant before he is allowed to serve another cow. When cows abort in the barn not only remove the foetus out of sight of the cows in the barn, but use a little of the same solution on the floor of the stable where it was dropped, and use the same precautions in the pasture field. In a general way I will say this disease is increasing as better milk-producing cows are being raised, and it is worse than folly for dairymen to neglect to grow the heifer so that she will be strong, or neglect to feed her well during pregnancy. The practice of turning the heifer on some poor pasture after service, feeding her on any old thing during the winter, thinking it wrong or dangerous to take good care of her before she becomes a mother, must be abandoned the first thing. This practice may have done for our fathers' cows, which were bred to produce milk only six or seven months in the year; but it won't work in this day when we expect our cows to milk ten months and produce from five to ten thousand pounds of rich milk yearly.

DR. C. H. SMEED, V. S.

## Causes of Flavor in Milk

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

For some time our cows have been giving milk that is of undesirable flavor. What is the cause of abnormal flavors and odors in milk?

Alta.

I. G. M.

There are various ways in which milk may acquire undesirable flavors and odors. Before a definite answer can be given as to the cause of the trouble it would be necessary to know whether the taste and odor were present when the milk was drawn, or whether they were acquired afterwards, for the source of the trouble can be discovered only when this fact were known. The flavor and odor you speak of may be traced likely to one of the following causes :

1. The cow may, through some pathological condition, produce milk with an unusual flavor. This may occur when the cow shows no outward sign of disorder and usually lasts for a short time only.

2. Highly flavored foods may impart their peculiar flavors to the milk. The disagreeable results of feeding even small quantities of wild onion, turnips, and similar feeds are unfortunately too familiar to need comment. Other feeds with a less pungent taste no doubt affect the flavor of the milk to a less degree.

3. Milk, especially warm milk, takes up the odors and flavors of the surrounding air with great rapidity. The flavor thus acquired may be so slight that it ordinarily passes unnoticed, or it may be so pronounced that anyone may recognize its source.

4. The flavor of milk may be materially changed by the growth of bacteria, with the infinite variety of by-products which result from their development. If milk is sterilized and then inoculated with some one kind of bacteria, a certain flavor, frequently very pronounced, will result; and under the same conditions this particular variety will always produce the same flavor. Another kind may produce an equally pronounced but entirely different flavor, while some species may grow for a long time without causing any noticeable change. In ordinary milk, however, the conditions are different, in that many kinds of bacteria are growing together and the milk is usually consumed before there is any marked change in the flavor.

When a number of different kinds of bacteria grow together, as they usually do in milk, the development is not equal. One variety finds the conditions of food or temperature or acidity more suited to its peculiar habits of life and develops more rapidly than any other kinds. In a short time this rapidly growing form may so change the milk that, while the conditions are more favorable to its own growth, they become less and less adapted to the needs of the others. In the course of time this form crowds out all others and an examination would show large numbers of this kind, while the others originally present would have entirely disappeared or would occur only occasionally. It is in this way that the special fermentations develop.

If milk shows a peculiar flavor when it is first drawn, it is safe to say that the flavor is not produced by bacteria but by the cow, usually through something in the feed. If, on the other hand, the fresh milk is normal and the flavor develops as the milk stands, it is usually due to bacteria.

## POULTRY

### Feather Pulling in Ducklings

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Last year I had some trouble with my ducklings. When they were a few weeks old they started pulling the feathers from each other's wings. Once they tasted blood it seemed impossible to prevent the vice and I lost quite a number from this trouble. What is the cause of it and how may it be remedied?

Man.

MRS. R. H.

Sometimes when ducklings are kept in large numbers in small yards, they develop the habit or vice of feather pulling, and it is a rather difficult trouble to deal with. There is no sure cure. The price begins when the large quill feathers on the wings are coming through the skin, and pulling them out, which may begin accidentally, gives the ducklings a taste of blood and the vice is started. One learns from another and in a remarkably short time an entire flock will be confirmed pullers. Treatment consists of separating the offenders from the unaffected birds just as soon as the trouble is detected. It is best to put the pullers by themselves in single coops if possible. If this precaution is taken the vice may be stamped out at once, but if the trouble becomes general about all that can be done is to feed meat and try to keep the ducks busy. A few large bones with some meat on them, placed in the yard will help in this.

\* \* \*

Dusting a fowl with insect powder is of no value unless it is thoroughly done and repeated at least three times at intervals of a week or ten days. The best way to dust a fowl is to hold it by the legs, head down, over a box or some receptacle to catch the surplus powder, and then, with the free hand, work the powder thoroughly into the feathers and down to the skin. Chickens, when but a day or two old may become infested with lice from the mother or from surroundings. For them the best plan is to place a few drops of oil on the head, wings and perhaps the throat. Sweet oil or lard oil is best for this purpose. Oil destroys the lice by clogging up the breathing pores in the insect's body. Insect powders act in the same way.

\* \* \*

Prevention is better than cure, especially in poultry culture, for even with the greatest of care ailments and disease attack the healthiest of stock. Purchased stock will often bring germs of disease into a poultry-yard, and even human beings who are in various stages of consumption will convey their malady to flocks of fowls. All poultry-keepers should keep a few simple remedies at hand, such as Epsom salts, for all liver and digestive disorders, also overfat and overheat of blood, dose half a teaspoonful in hot water to each bird daily; sulphate of iron, an excellent tonic for birds of all ages, dose one teaspoonful to two quarts of drinking water; glycerine and olive oil for bronchitis and lung troubles, the latter is also useful for crop-bound fowls; permanganate of potash for washing the mouth, eyes and beak of roupy birds, also add a little to drinking water; spirits of camphor for coughs and colds, ten drops in water, gives relief; powdered chalk with ground ginger for cases of diarrhoea, sprinkle on nests and dust into the feathers of young or old fowls, to prevent the growth of lice; paraffin, to saturate all perches and mix with sulphur and lard for scaly legs; paraffin oil mixed with lard is also useful to anoint the heads of young chickens, which are often infested with small insects.

### Raising Chickens

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Will you please tell me how to save my chickens? Out of 50 chickens hatched I only have 10 left, they seem strong and healthy when first hatched and when about a week old they get sick and die. I feed them rolled oats and bread crumbs, no soft feed at any time, they have a good run with lots of fresh green grass. The hens with the chickens are kept in coops without a floor in them and I move them every day.

B. C.

The trouble with your chickens is feeding them rolled oats. They should never be fed to young chickens. The best feed for young chickens for the first three weeks is a ready mixed chick food. This can be bought at almost any town, and if you cannot get it in your nearest town you can get it from any incubator factory, the price runs about \$3.75 per 100 pounds. This may seem a big price for chicken feed, but you will find it will pay you in the end, a loss of say a dozen good chickens would more than pay for

the feed. A hundred pounds of chick food goes a long way, as the little chicks do not eat much when quite small, and once you get your chickens over the first few weeks, you can change the feed, and make a start by giving them cracked wheat once a day, cracked corn is also a good feed, but we have trouble to get it in this part of the country.

Too many people feed their chickens when too young. When chicks are first hatched their stomachs contain the yolks of the egg unchanged. This is the feed that nature provides for them, so they do not need other feed for forty to forty-eight hours. You can give them water if they will drink it. When they are two days old put fine grit where they can get it, and do not fear that they will get too much. When starting to feed them, just give as much of the chick feed that they will eat up clean. I feed dried beef scrap after the first two weeks, and lots of green feed at all times. There is no danger of giving them too much green feed.

When the chicks are from six to eight weeks old they may be fed exclusively on cracked wheat and corn, if you can get it, and beef scrap should be kept constantly before them, all the hard grain should be scattered in the litter for them to scratch for, the more work they have the better they will grow. As soon as the chickens reach sufficient size, they should be transferred to colony houses and given a liberal grass range. Under these conditions the birds thrive and grow rapidly.

Man.

"Busy B."

### The Rearing of Geese on the Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Geese-raising on the farm is, undoubtedly, profitable if properly conducted. The farmer may realize a neat sum of money by raising a flock of geese every year, and with hardly any cost for food, for they will wander about the fields picking up what would otherwise be wasted.

Two geese are enough to mate with one gander, if the Toulouse or Embden variety are bred. The African geese may be mated three to one gander, with good results. During the winter months oats should be the main food.

As spring approaches, make roomy nests in the place the geese have been accustomed to staying in at night. When they become broody, if more eggs are desired, place the goose or geese in a small yard, and leave her or them for two or three days. Breaking up the nests or board them up, and let the goose out. By this time she will likely have forgotten her former nest.

If the goose is to be set, select as many eggs as she will cover without overcrowding. These eggs should have been gathered as soon after being laid as possible, for they chill easily. After gathering pack in bran, little end up. While sitting, the goose should be allowed access to a pond of sufficient size for swimming, if the weather is not too cold. Where water is not within reach, the eggs may be dampened twice a week with tepid water. The method of setting the geese eggs under hens, and breaking up the geese to obtain more eggs, is practiced by many, and is almost as successful as using geese as sitters, although the rearing of the goslings is apt to be more difficult. Set the hen in a nest with a sod in it. Grass is preferred by many to straw, as it contains more moisture. Dampen the eggs three times a week with tepid water. When the eggs are expected to hatch under the goose, have a close basket or box handy, and in it put a woollen cloth large enough to fold over it. In this basket or box place the goslings as soon as hatched, as the goose is liable to crush them to death.

After the hatch is out, place the goose or hen and her brood in a yard where there is no pond, as swimming is harmful to the young goslings, often chilling them fatally. Give plenty of pure water for drinking, and feed hard-boiled eggs, bread or bran. The former is the best. After the goslings are a week old heavier food may be given. Supply plenty of grit and green food, if grass is not near. After two or three weeks allow the goslings to run at large. If there is no water to swim in, the goslings may be let run from the first, being careful to keep them under cover at nights from dew or rain.

If pasturage is abundant the growing stock will require little food after the first month till late in the fall, when, if the geese are to be kept till Christmas, as is usual, we advise feeding heavily and disposing of them as quickly as possible. Prices are as good, often better, early than later.

Much discussion has arisen on the question of selecting a breed. Some breeders strongly advocate a variety because they breed it. We advise the African variety, not because we breed it, but because we believe it to be the most profitable goose to raise. We have had experience with other breeds, but succeeded best with the Africans. We are convinced that they are unequalled.

The African variety is of the same Standard weight as the Toulouse, 20 lbs. for the gander and 18 lbs. for the goose, although they are seldom found as heavy, being generally below the Standard weight. On the other hand, Toulouse geese are above. The African mature more quickly, lay more eggs, and are harder than the Toulouse or Embden. They also make good sitters. The color is similar to that of the Brown China goose.

BERT SMITH.

## HORTICULTURE

### Tree Planting and Cheap Land

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Too much can hardly be said on this matter, for it is one which may materially affect the whole future of the prairie lands.

The fertility of the soil is undoubted; but a treeless expanse does not appeal to everybody and of those, who are or will be flocking out to this country, I am safe in saying that the great majority have been accustomed to plenty of timber.

I am certain that many men will rather go far from civilization, if they can by so doing, enjoy the beauty of trees, rather than settle on possibly better land devoid of this attraction. Inasmuch as plantations will not spring up in a day, the sooner prairie farmers set about planting the better. The more trees that can be planted the better, for one protects the other from the heavy winds. Placed four feet apart it only requires some 2722 to lay out an acre. What are two or three acres off the total area of the farm. What do they not add to the comfort of man and beast—to the value of the land and to the general picturesqueness of the country.

It should be part of the farm duties to set out several hundred at least every year. Considering how much non-productive land there is on every farm, it seems poor policy to begrudge a small acreage when the benefit to be derived is so great. The wholesale planting of trees would also, in course of time, materially modify the climate.

I am afraid, however, that too many think only of the dollars, but in this respect they are short-sighted. Every farm in the West could be made self-supporting in the way of cordwood. True it would be some years before trees planted now would attain any considerable size; but I am certain that many would prefer to use smaller wood than go ten to forty miles to fetch larger.

The average farm in Brittany, France, is only a tenth of a quarter-section here and yet the farmer there has enough fuel without buying and often some to sell. Climatic conditions materially change the circumstances, but considering how very much larger the farms are here, the disadvantages are simply compensated for, especially if we reckon that the lands of Western Canada only produce a quarter of what Brittany ones do—in other words, the land here is of less value.

The axe and fire have done much of late years to denude the country of accessible timber and if a thorough effort is not made very soon to replace this loss, farmers are liable to find themselves in a serious if not dangerous predicament in years to come.

If a given acreage of single or better still, double windbreaks were planted every year, extending over a period of eight or ten years, the farmer might then relinquish that work and would have wood to cut for fuel in rotation every year. The Federal government is doing good work along this line, but the people must follow suit and in no half-hearted way.

A. E. DE HURST.

### Apple Trade with England

Writing to the Trade and Commerce Department, J. B. Jackson, Trade Commissioner at Leeds, England, in discussing Canada's growing trade with England, says that the fruit trade, in particular, has made rapid strides. Numerous salesmen, who previously dealt almost exclusively in American fruit (under which name Canadian apples were invariably bought and sold when they did perchance obtain them) have been induced to open up correspondence with Canadian shippers and growers, and are now disposing of regular shipments of fruit week after week during the season.

Some idea of the progress made in this direction can be gathered from the business done by one importing firm alone, who, so far this season, has sold upwards of 43,000 barrels of Canadian-grown apples received by them direct from Canada. Other instances could also be cited where trade has greatly advanced, but sufficient illustration of this is shown by the fact that there are, at least, three firms dealing in this district in Canadian apples to-day where there was only one before the Trade Commissioner's office was established for the protection of trade in Dominion products. A few local merchants, too, have been induced to visit the chief fruit-growing districts in Canada, where arrangements were successfully made for future shipments.

Mr. Jackson further says: "Very large direct shipments of Canadian apples are arriving in this district every week, and I am pleased to say that the importers here are unanimous in their opinion that the shipments surpass in quality any Canadian apples ever seen in this district. The packing is all also that could be desired. The early shipments were rather wormy and somewhat inferior, but this defect has disappeared, and Canadian apples, both from Ontario and Nova Scotia, now stand without a rival in the estimation of the consuming public here. The market in Leeds has been exceedingly strong, and excellent prices are being obtained; in Sheffield,

owing to the extreme depression in the iron and steel trades, and the scarcity of money amongst the large operative population, the market has been rather weak, and much smaller prices have been realized than in either Leeds or Hull."

Commissioner Ray, of Birmingham, England, writes under date of November 27: "For the guidance of apple exporters, I may say that the Birmingham market is well stocked at the present time, consequently rather low prices are ruling. It would be judicious if Canadian apple-exporters would retain their stocks until after the Christmas holidays. The market is always glutted at Christmas time, and apparently this year will be no exception.

"I went through Smithfield market yesterday and inspected barrel after barrel of apples from British Columbia and Nova Scotia. The fruit from both provinces was exceedingly fine, but much that came from Ontario was not up to the anticipated standard. Barrows' stores devoted a large window to a display of British Columbian apples, which were the delight of crowds of spectators. The apples were a magnificent color, large in size, and solid in flesh, and Birmingham, I feel sure, will look forward to these British Columbian shipments year by year, if the quality is maintained.

"Pears are commanding a capital price, as doctors are now recommending them to invalids, instead of grapes. The retail price in Birmingham for good varieties is 6d. (12 cents) per pound."

## FIELD NOTES

According to the criminal statistics of Canada for the year ending September 30, 1907, there were 23.44 convictions for crime, per 10,000 of population in Manitoba, 18.60 in Saskatchewan, 17.41 in Alberta, and 22.55 in British Columbia, an average number of convictions per 10,000 of population in the West in that year of 20.5, as against an average of 19.18 for the preceding year. In the Eastern provinces during 1907 there were 17.47 convictions for crime per 10,000 of population in Ontario, 11.70 in Quebec, 4.83 in New Brunswick, 9.67 in Nova Scotia and 1.38 in Prince Edward Island, an average number per 10,000 of population of 9.01, as against 8.08 in 1906. For the entire Dominion there were 13.52 convictions for crime per 10,000 of population in 1906, and 18.40 per 10,000 in 1907. It will be noticed that the highest ratios of convictions for crimes in both years were in the Western provinces, a circumstance due to the fact that large increases in the population of these provinces are being drawn each year from all parts of the world, that a percentage of the immigrants coming in are criminal by instinct or breeding, and because of the area of country over which they are spread, or from associating in the cities with persons of character similar to their own, are afforded opportunity for exercising their vicious propensities. The highest ratio of crime is in the Yukon where convictions during 1907 were 56.00 per 10,000 of population.

### Great Britain and the Beef Trust

Last week the British government issued the report submitted by the departmental committee appointed last year to investigate the meat trade both in Britain and abroad, but especially to inquire as to whether an understanding in respect to British meat prices existed among American packers. Last season, when the hue and cry against the beef trust was raised in England, it was directly charged that the big four of the Chicago stockyards, fix the prices of meat stuffs and regulate the meat imports of the United Kingdom.

The report asserts positively the belief of the committee that a beef trust exists in the United States and

that the four Chicago companies named are its components. Also it says the same four companies are allied in such a manner in England that they may eventually gain absolute control of the Smithfield market itself. Deep concern is also expressed lest the grip of the meat trust on the Argentina market will become so strong as to put British shipments from that country completely in their hands to the detriment of the English importer.

Despite denials of the packers the committee refused to believe that the four leading packing houses of the United States could be in combination at home and yet competing against each other in Great Britain. Painstaking inquiries were made on both sides of the Atlantic and the conclusion reached is that while the packers have been able to cover up their tracks pretty well, and while there is no actual evidence to prove that the Americans are in combination to control the British meat trade, the information gathered sets forth as a moral certainty that the four leading packing companies of Chicago have an understanding in regard to Britain's supply and an iron-bound system for fixing prices in the United Kingdom.

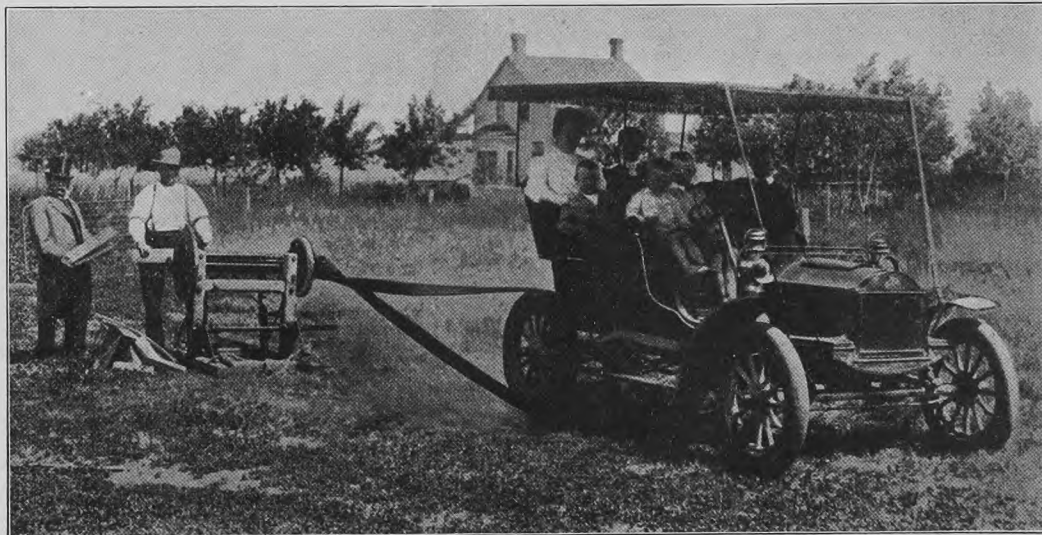
### Operating Expert Inspecting Stock Shipping Facilities

The Dominion Railway Commissioner have sent Mr. Frank Dillinger, operating expert of the board, to the West to inspect the stock shipping facilities of the railway lines, and the decision of the board will be based upon his report. Mr. Dillinger will make a personal inspection of the handling facilities at the Winnipeg stockyards and afterwards go over the Western lines of the C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. T. P. A conference was held in Winnipeg upon his arrival of those interested in the question of live-stock shipping, Messrs. James Baird, president of the Western Canada Live-Stock Shippers; N. Nichol, of Darlingford, also representing the Live Stock Shippers, General Live Stock Agent, McMullen, of the C. P. R., Calgary; Superintendent W. E. Roberts, of the C. N. R., Saskatoon; W. J. Hunter, representing the G. T. P., and R. A. C. Manning, who is representing the shippers, taking part.

It will be remembered that when the Railway Commission sat in Winnipeg some months ago, the Live Stock Shippers Association, through Mr. Baird and their legal representative, complained of the unsatisfactory conditions under which live-stock are shipped, the yard accommodation at most points being inadequate, the time made in transit being altogether too slow, and the facilities at the Winnipeg stockyards for handling stock on arrival being insufficient, and requested that the board take the matter up. The Commission not deeming that the evidence offered constituted sufficient reason for action, decided to have their own operating expert look the ground over and report before decision in the matter could be arrived at.

### Scottish Commission Report

The Scottish Commission, which visited Canada last fall, have published their report. True to the characteristics of their race they have not permitted the hospitality extended during their visit to color in any way the opinions formed of the country and its possibilities, and the report deals in a frank and open way with conditions in all parts of Canada as the commission found them. They caution their countrymen against the "honest exaggeration" from which this country suffers, and while advising the emigration of the agricultural classes, who have had experience at home add that no man should start farming in Canada until he has learned from experience as a hired man or otherwise, what Canadian farming means. "If a man has no ambition and no ability to be anything else than an agricultural laborer,"



THE AUTOCRAT OF THE HIGHWAY HARNESSSED FOR USEFUL WORK.

The ideal auto for farmers, is said to be one that is adapted for a diversity of uses. The illustration shows an automobile on the farm of Mr. D. H. Cosgrove, Napinka, Man. operating a saw.

the commissioners say, "Canada is not the place for him. Everything considered, he will not be any better off in Canada than in Scotland." But if he is determined "to reach the top as an occupying owner, Canada is emphatically the place for him."

Without minimizing the hardships of homesteading, the report suggests that to make the pathway of the Scotch farm laborer to a homestead of his own a little easier, that a company be formed to farm on an extensive scale, paying good wages to good men, making handsome profits for itself, giving its own farm servants the first claim to part of its land, breaking up the ground for them and other Scotch settlers by contract, and standing by them in bad years. For the dairyman and market gardener, who has some difficulty in making much money at home, there is no better chance than near the rising towns of the West, where cows and feed are cheap and milking machines get over the labor difficulty. In British Columbia there is at least equal need for care on the part of the emigrants, for land is selling at almost fabulous prices; but the settler has undoubted advantages in climate and soil and in an ever-increasing market. Settlement on the colony system is even more needed here than on the prairie, because such a scheme includes co-operation and transport facilities which are not of the essence of fruit-growing.

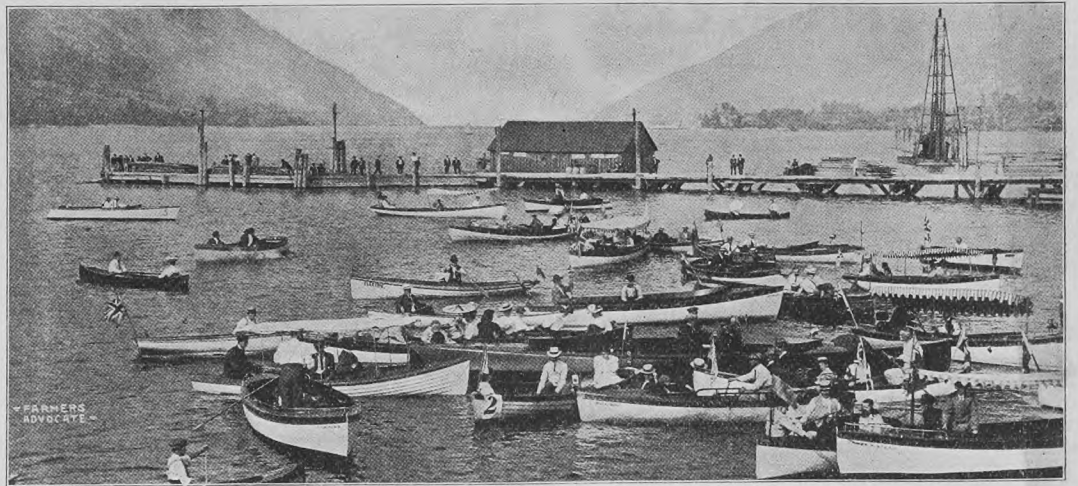
The unscientific and exhausting way in which prairie farms are compelled to yield crop after crop of wheat without intermission for a long series of years did not, of course, escape the commissioners' notice. But, taking everything into consideration, wheat growing gives more than a chance for the man of small means, and a great opportunity for the man of brains and money." Great efforts are being made to propagate early ripening varieties. As in other countries, grumbling at railway rates is heard in the Canadian west, but "concessions have been made which seem to be regarded as reasonable." The Canadian wheat grower pays from five to ten cents less per 100 pounds for transportation over a given distance than his neighbor in the United States. To Canadians, Great Britain must largely look, in the commissioners' judgment, for immediate and regular supplies of wheat. "Without pushing the margin of cultivation further back, Canada on virgin soil will by and by be able to make up for more than the deficiency of the United States, and produce wheat at prices which, while tending upwards, will not be exorbitant."

Generally considered the report is a favorable review of Canadian agricultural conditions. The country is believed by the commissioners to be pre-eminently suited for the breeding of heavy draft horses. Dairying and poultry raising are considered as offering special opportunities for development, though in the matter of milk yields, the commissioners express surprise that the yield per cow is so low. To quote from the report: "If the Canadian dairymen had to pay our rents and work under our restrictions they would either have to make their cows give 200 gallons more or else quit their business. A 500 gallon record is not beyond anyone's reach even in Canada." Criticism of this kind is by no means amiss, and in other lines too that come in for critical comment, but this country can stand any amount of it without much effect upon its status as an agricultural nation. In fact honest criticism is welcomed.

## Re Protection and Hard Times

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The letter entitled "Protection and Hard Times" in the last number of your paper I read with much interest. The subject of Protective Tariff is of vital importance to all who have the welfare of their country at heart, nevertheless it is with some reluctance that I request space in your valuable paper because



PART OF THE FLEET OF NELSON'S (B. C.), FLEET OF MORE THAN 200 PLEASURE MOTOR BOATS.

to many of your readers it is a dull uninteresting subject, and then the position I take may not harmonize with your views on the subject.

For a number of years it has seemed to me that Free Trade between nations was the most just and equitable for the masses. Natural conditions should determine the occupation of a nation. The climate and resources of a country, and the qualifications of her people will indicate what activities in which they should engage more accurately than resorting to the artificial method, viz., protective tariff. By way of illustration let me refer to the discussion going on in the United States at the present time on the subject of tariff reform; what is beneficial to one class of citizens is not for the best interests of another class.

Let us suppose that the people in Alaska should wish to engage in the production of oranges, but they can not do so because they can be imported from other latitudes very cheaply, without a protective tariff. Let us suppose that a hundred men should engage in the industry if it was protected by a tariff. These hundred men with their families would create a home market for the productions of their fellow citizens and that would be a wonderfully good thing (?). Let us analyze the condition and see. Oranges are costing the residents more than when importing from the South and one hundred men are engaged in an occupation that is not adding to the sum total of the wealth of the country. They are engaged in non-productive toil. That is economic waste. It would be far better for the country at large for these men to follow some occupation suited to the climatic conditions existing in Alaska. Further comment on the Home Market argument seems unnecessary.

It is contended that the skilled American mechanic with his high ideals of living can not compete with the cheap pauper labor of Europe, and hence his occupation must have the benefit of a protective tariff. Would the country at large be any the worse off if that same pauper labor made us a present of their goods?

It is contended that the manufacturer must be protected so that he can get a higher price for his goods and then he can pay larger wages to his men. The absurdity of such an argument is very apparent. Wages are determined by the law of supply and demand. Manufacturers are not saints devoting their time to philanthropy, they pay only what they are compelled to by the conditions in the labor market. The duty imposed upon lumber does not benefit the

manufacturer as a manufacturer nor does it benefit the laborer, but does increase the cost to the consumer. It does, however, benefit the owner of the timber limits, and that is why we have the great multi-millionaire lumber kings. The consumer pays the bill and will continue to do so until he wakes up to the fact that he is being robbed. What is true of lumber is true also of other protected industries. My friend how long are you going to submit to this injustice? A man whom I know imported farm machinery into Canada from across the line and paid a duty of \$1500.00 and this winter he has been shipping the oats, produced by the aid of the same machinery, over to the United States and paying a duty of 15 cents per bushel. Now will some reader of your valuable paper arise and explain how this farmer or the Province of Canada is benefited in this case by a protective tariff?

A. WANDERER.

## Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Navigation on the North Saskatchewan opened at Prince Albert on May 10th.

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The Australian delegates to the Press Conference in England passed through Canada from Vancouver to Montreal last week.

\* \* \*

A fake baron was captured last week at Ottawa. He had been palming himself off for some time as an Austrian Archduke and while the game lasted was strongly in with the four hundred at the federal capital.

\* \* \*

Professor J. W. Robertson, director of the MacDonald Agricultural College at Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, is expected to visit the West shortly and will speak on educational matters at several special meetings now being arranged.

\* \* \*

The annual meeting of the Alberta Stock Growers' Association was held last week at Medicine Hat. A resolution was passed calling for an increase of the timber wolf bounty from \$10 to \$15 and on cubs from \$1 to \$5.

\* \* \*

A party of gypsies from Florence, Italy, were landed at Montreal last week, en route to Saskatchewan. They are reported as the most unclean and most uncivilized lot that ever came down the gangway of an ocean liner in that port. Their destination is unknown.

\* \* \*

Professor Walker, who was elected recently to the chair of Chemistry at the Manitoba Agricultural College, has received a very tempting offer to remain at Queens University, Kingston, where he is now engaged, and will likely decline appointment to the M. A. C.

\* \* \*

It is reported that the federal government in response to the request of the grain growers' deputation that visited Ottawa recently, will establish a new inspection district in Alberta, and take such steps as may be necessary to facilitate the distribution of cars intended for the hauling of grain westward.

\* \* \*

It is rumored that the route of the G. T. P. hundred mile coast section beyond Kitselas Canyon will again be changed, and the line carried down to via the Copper River. The proposed cut off will affect a saving of eighty miles as compared with the present more circuitous route.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN

French postal employees have formed a union and are likely to launch another strike at any moment.

\* \* \*

The formal ceremony of girding the sword of Osman on the new Sultan of Turkey was carried out without hitch and Mehemed V. is now the acknowledged leader of Moslem.

\* \* \*

Ten thousand delegate representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors of the United States,

## The Supply of Wheat

Reviews of the world's situation in wheat have been frequently given in these columns, but George Broomhall's latest summary of the international situation is important enough to be printed. Some interesting

comparisons are given of the supply of wheat at present and the probable supply during the next three months, as compared with supplies during the years since 1905. This review of the situation is up to April 15th.

	1908 Qrs.	1907 Qrs.	Average two years 1905-06 Qrs.
World's crop .....	385,000,000	363,000,000	406,000,000
Grand Visible Supply at beginning of season .....	12,000,000	19,500,000	15,500,000
Total Supply .....	397,000,000	382,500,000	421,500,000
Farmers' Reserves .....	*Small	Normal.	Very Large
World's annual consumption on basis of preceding three years' figures 410,000,000 quarters.			
	1908-09 Qrs.	1907-08 Qrs.	Average two years 1905-06 & 1906-07 Qrs.
Imports of the principal countries in season .....		60,200,000	69,000,000
Shipments to principal countries during first 37 weeks of season, 1st August to middle of April .....	43,780,000	47,641,000	48,400,000
Shipments during concluding 15 weeks of season .....		12,228,000	19,000,000
* Farmers' reserves very small excepting in France and England.			
	1909 Qrs.	1908 Qrs.	1907 Qrs.
Quantity on passage to Europe 19th April .....	5,456,000	6,948,000	6,324,000
Bradstreet's Visible, qrs. ....	6,884,000	6,050,000	10,010,000
Average weekly consumption of imported wheat by all importing countries during 4 concluding months of season .....		1,175,000	1,315,000
	To-day 43s. 7d.	A year ago 35s. 6d.	Mean of two years. 29s. 2d.
World's price of wheat per qr., 20th April .....			

Canada and Mexico, met in Boston last week. The order has a total membership of forty-three thousand in American.

\* \* \*

Election results in Newfoundland indicate that the Morris administration is sustained by a majority of twenty seats. The present election killed forever the scheme for confederation with Canada which has been talked of in the island more or less since 1867.

\* \* \*

Some serious fires occurred in England last week. At Swansea the dock district was badly damaged, while a serious forest fire broke out at Aldershot, in Hampshire, and burned up two thousand acres of woodland. The forest burned was planted by William the Conqueror in 1079, and many of the trees destroyed are believed to date back to his time.

\* \* \*

In the International Marathon in New York on May 8th, St. Yves, the French long distance runner won his second Marathon on this continent, defeating such well known sprinters as Dorando, Hayes, and John D. Marsh, the later of Winnipeg. On the same day Shrubbs, the English Champion defeated Tom Longboat in a fifteen mile race in Montreal.

## Normal Students Studying Agriculture

The first class of normal students to take the recently prescribed course in agriculture at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, as a part of their training for the teaching profession, started the four weeks' course last week. The studies include such subjects as field and animal husbandry, dairying, horticulture and botany, in addition the regular course in nature study. The idea of the course is to stimulate in the teachers some interest in agricultural affairs, and to equip them for the teaching of agriculture and nature subjects in the rural schools. The college staff will be engaged in a special course work most of the summer. Shortly after the normal students leave the engineering course begins, and following that, in August, the class at the Normal College for the fall term will come in for a month's instruction.

## British Press Opinion on the Cause and Affect of Higher Wheat Prices

It is amusing to read the editorial opinion of certain papers in our own country on the evils of the recent corner so called, which certain operators managed to carry through in May wheat, and from a perusal of them, one might be convinced, if he refused to exercise common sense on his own account, that a corner raising the price wheat was undesirable and a disadvantage to a country that claimed as the chiefest of its products the first cereal of the world. It has yet to be shown that any movement that advances the price of that cereal is a disadvantage to the producers of it. It has to be demonstrated too, in the first place that a corner in this case actually existed, a thing, by the way, which is a trifle awkward to do. Bulling the market rarely reacts unfavorably to the producer and it is from his view point that we are most interested in studying the situation.

There is great outcry in England too, over the high price of wheat and the resulting dearth of the poor man's loaf, coincidentally with the same condition on this continent. But it is noticeable that the British do not blame Mr. Patten for it. Many circumstances, we learn from the London press, have conspired to make wheat scarce. The area of the wheat-consuming world is becoming wider, but as a compensation wheat is being produced in ever-increasing quantities. Russia, India, Canada, and Australia all feed the London wheat market, and although a sympathetic change has resulted in Europe from the state of the Chicago quotations, everything must not be laid at the door of Mr. Patten and his confederates. The editor of *The Mark Lane Express*, the leading London agricultural organ, attributes to several causes the rise in the price of wheat, and remarks:

"Whether there has really been a 'corner' in wheat or whether Mr. Patten only showed astuteness in sizing up the position of the grain trade is a question which is hardly worth discussing here, though the fact remains that he has made a huge fortune in buying wheat for future delivery.

"Naturally this is a very real source of anxiety to all people in this country. Apart from any questions of manipulation of the American markets by a single operator or a clique, with the object of driving prices to a fictitious level, it can not be denied that the tendency has been for many years in this country for wheat and flour, and consequently bread, to get dearer. No doubt the manipulations in America have done a great deal to excite the wheat markets of the world; but the whole cause of the recent advances in this country is not to be found in the manipulations in the pit at Chicago, but rather in the shortage of supplies and the absence of stocks in this country.

"It is reckoned by the best authorities that at the present time the visible supply, in round figures, is 3,000,000 quarters less than it was twelve months ago, and it is to this fact that the recent increase in price must be ascribed. Against this shortage there is a surplus of nearly 1,500,000 quarters in the United States, but over these values are so big that

none of the wheat is likely to come here until well over 40 shillings per quarter can be got for it on this side."

He even goes so far as to see in the dearth of bread an inducement to farmers to revive the cultivation of wheat in Britain, instead of leaving the country to live on imported cereals. This eminent specialist speaks on this point as follows:

"It can not be denied that a regular price of 40 shillings the quarter for home-grown wheat would act as a great stimulus to arable farming in this country, and that large areas of land which were allowed to sow themselves down to grass during the last two decades would again become available for wheat-growing if prices remain at about the level indicated. From the farmers' point of view it would be a great advantage for wheat to remain steady in price at about 40 shillings the quarter, and this figure would not unduly press on the town-dweller, for bread would be little if any dearer than it is today, certainly not more than a halfpenny a loaf."

This opinion is echoed by the London *Daily Mail*, in which we read of the rise of the price of wheat in its effects on the farmer:

"Every shilling by which it rises will put five shillings an acre profit into the pocket of the farmer. Agriculture will revive and there will be a return movement from the cities to the land. From the national standpoint such a result would not be undesirable. Cheap food is not the end of life, and it may be very dearly purchased by losses in other directions. We are awakening to the dangers which arise where the state leads a one-sided life."

Most optimistic is the comment of *Lloyd's Weekly News*, which says:

"We may grumble at the higher prices we are called upon to pay for the necessities of life. But our



H. V. DONALDSON.

Secretary Brandon Poultry association, chief official at this year's show and who will have charge of the Provincial Poultry Show next year.

grumbling may be sweetened by the thought that higher prices mean increased prosperity for an important class—once the most important class—in our social economy. The circumstances of our position as an Island Power have compelled us to seek our food when and where we can get it at the cheapest rate. The agricultural classes have loyally accepted that position, and they have turned their attention to the supply of those articles of food which must be grown on the spot, and which can not be carried long distances. But if the time should come when we should be compelled to ask the British farmer to return to the production of cereals once more, we have not the slightest doubt that he would not be found wanting when that call was made."

In referring to the Chicago speculators, the London *Times* broaches the opinion that the increased consumption of wheat alone makes the cornering of the wheat market a feasible operation. To cite a recent editorial:

"Wheat consumption is steadily overtaking wheat production. As the margin narrows, smaller and smaller causes will produce large fluctuations in price, and we shall be more and more at the mercy of the Chicago corner-man. Later still, if the wheat-eating population of the world goes on increasing at its present rate, the struggle for existence will bring worse things than a rise in the price of bread."

"It is in fact evident," declares the London *Economist*, citing the same reasons, "that the high prices now being charged in London must be attributed to other causes than the Chicago manipulation." Nevertheless, observes the London *Chronicle*, "the gambling in America has some share in the fact" that bread is dearer. America should follow the example of certain European countries in checking this gambling, we are told. What France and Germany have done in this matter is thus stated:

"In France and Germany there are thoroughly effective regulations directed against gambling in the food of the people. In Germany a law was enacted thirteen years ago which prohibited 'term' or 'option'

trading in grain or mill products except upon application to the Bundesrat, and then only on conditions prescribed by that body. By a later law the restriction was strengthened, the issue of licenses being confined to (1) producers and consumers of the actual goods to be dealt in under the license; and (2) merchants or registered commercial organizations whose line of business includes the purchase or sale of or loans upon grain or mill products. Even these classes can deal only on conditions which exclude the mere gambling element. In France the restrictions are hardly less effective, and it is, by the strangest irony, the great democracy of the West that is left an easy and absolute prey to the gambler in food."

## Hobbies for Homesteaders

No matter how busy any man is he must have a small portion of each day to himself, involving cessation of his regular labors. How to utilize this time so that it will be beneficial, is the problem that assails each bachelor homesteader. To be alone on the prairie, far from the entertainment and society found in the city, makes this problem difficult of solution. The time can be made but how is it to be enjoyed so that the necessary relaxation may be obtained? Even if entertainments are planned and organized they cannot possibly fill all the spare time due to the bachelor.

It has often been remarked that every man should have a hobby, and as different to his regular employment as is possible. This is really the very best way of filling the hours of recreation. To remain idle during "rest time" does not give true rest; it produces ennui which accentuates loneliness. The mind preoccupied with the cares and responsibilities of the day, has to be switched onto new lines, and if physical toil is the daily task, mental effort is the proper relaxation. Then let every man have a hobby and ride it. Let him enthuse over it, get excited about and indulge in it to his heart's content in his playtime and the "blues" will vaporize, depart and leave him contented, joyful and busy.

Some fellows are such "hogs" for work that they begrudge a few hours in the twenty-four for the rebuilding of the energies, and restoration of vitality. "If it don't pay we don't want it" they exclaim. But it does pay. It pays physically. A machine can't run forever, not even a human machine. Recreation, because it recuperates the powers enabling more work, and of a better sort to be accomplished. That is not all, it can be made to pay in hard cash. Take the example of a certain school master living on the Western prairies. His vocation bound him indoors but he still had time to enjoy the sunlight. He purchased a camera, and in his earliest attempts of the dark art he managed to get a fair photograph of the school and children. To his surprise every parent hearing of it offered to pay for a few prints from his negative; having a business instinct strong within him he saw possibilities, made his opportunity and pocketed the dollar bills.

Photography is the easiest and perhaps, most remunerative hobby of them all. A good camera can be had from \$3.00 upwards. A more expensive article, though, is a better money maker. Materials, if handled with economy, are not a large item in the expenses, profits are large. "Taste and tidiness" should be the motto of the worker. An enlarger for negatives  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$  enlarging to  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$  costs \$3.00, paper 60 cents a dozen sheets. This is sure to pay for itself. The mounted photographs are cheap at 60 or 75 cents apiece, and often equal professional work costing \$1.00 or \$2.00. If the amateur gets a mitre block and picture frame moulding his evenings will be filled, his mind kept busy and his pocket book bulging. Homesteaders are anxious to send pictures of themselves or their property "back East" or to the "Old Country," therefore, orders need hardly be solicited if the district knows that a camera is anywhere handy.

A hint that is worth money may prove suggestive to photographers. Retain all negatives photographed in the district. After about 100 are selected print lantern slides, an easy process, and print tickets announcing a lantern exhibition of *Local Views*. Get the people to expect to see themselves on the street and do not disappoint them. If their curiosity does not bring in a bagful of "quarters" the fault lies with the operator. A chatty little lecturette explaining the pictures will interest the spectators, and serve as a mild advertising medium for the photographer.

Press photography needs no comment. The West is an almost virgin field, and farming papers are always ready to consider good agricultural pictures. In each of these cases it will be noticed the local tyro has superior advantages over the city professional in work of the nature described. Every print submitted should bear on back the name and address of sender, also descriptive matter. The price is a matter that cannot be considered here because it is of such a variable nature. To specialize will be found profitable. For instance "animal photography is a new field in most localities. A man with an outfit specially designed and purchased for that particular purpose and with a thorough understanding of his subject will be surprised at how many farmers are anxious for good photographs of their stock.

Tastes differ, so that suggestions that appeal to one person are impracticable to others, therefore, as varied an assortment of hobbies as possible will be

dealt with here in order that each and every bachelor may find some thing helpful.

Taxidermy is peculiarly adapted as either a profession or hobby in this country. Orders may be obtained for tanning skins and furs as well as for stuffing birds and animals. Hand books are cheaply purchased dealing with the subject at any reputable book store, but for the serious worker, a correspondence course will be more comprehensive and exhaustive. If one is a good shot then their own specimens mounted by themselves ought to sell at a reasonable profit amongst private persons, or even to the dealers in such articles. Closely akin to this hobby is that of the fur hunter. In some districts musk rats are extremely numerous and easy to catch. A few hundred furs, the result of a season's work would be quite a consideration to the impecunious bachelor. The coyote-hunter may earn a very decent income, enjoy good sport, and clear the country of undesirables by persistently following the chase. One young man known to the writer pocketed \$300.00 for a winter's sport.

For those of a milder temperament there are opportunities and openings also. Most farmers are aware of the difficulty of procuring good dogs for the farm. These men are ready to go to a fair price to get an animal trained, or giving promise of future usefulness. A farmer has a good chance to open kennels and train his own dogs. He is situated where the air is free, fresh and invigorating, and everything else being equal he ought to outdistance his town rivals. A breeder of pure-bred dogs fitted for farm work could extend his sphere of action over many miles by shipping his stock even to a distance. If he was satisfied with small profits for a start he would get in touch with purchasers who would be the means of bringing others to investigate his business to ultimately become his customers also.

Chicken raising run on scientific principles, if a pure strain are handled, would at least give an interest and pride to the owner apart from any pecuniary consideration. An agency for machinery could hardly be called a hobby, but it has often brought a few extra dollars to the energetic hustler who can attend to his farm and afford a little spare time interesting his neighbors in the latest developments in machinery. Garden produce sells to an advantage and there are other things as well. If a man can't forget himself and his worries in the pursuit of one of these hobbies, miserable is his condition indeed.

Alta.

LOUIS A. BELROSE.

## MARKETS

The week in wheat started dull. Shipment figures for the previous week showed a decrease of 1,288,000 bushels. The American visible supply was 3,000,000 bushels less, but 6,000,000 ahead of the same week last year. Sentiment generally was bearish, though no reason could be assigned for the change in tone. Cash wheat fell off a cent and a half on Monday and rumors were prevalent that the bull movement in July in Chicago was likely to fall through. The trailers, who had been following the lead of the star plungers on the other side, seemed to lose their nerve, some of them, and unloaded, which helped to depress prices, but on Tuesday values recovered fairly well. The weather was the important factor in shaping prices. From the winter wheat country conflicting rumors emanated regarding conditions in that quarter, and as nothing that could be regarded as authentic filtered through, wheat continued to swing in the balance. The week generally was favorable for seeding operations in the spring wheat country.

Old world markets were as unsettled as those on this side. Bears were more in evidence than they have been for some weeks, though the bull element was never lacking. In Europe there was a tendency to deal liberally in new crop futures, more so than on this continent. Despite decreasing shipments nobody seemed anxious about supplies. The world was not getting the 9,800,000 bushels that Broomhall estimates it will require each week from now to the end of July, but dealers were inclined to hold back until prospects for the new harvest were more clearly understood.

In coarse grains locally, and in American markets, there was a stronger feeling. Oats are in good demand for export and it is predicted that this cereal will advance some before the seed now growing will have matured a new supply. Oats are a rather scarcer commodity with Americans than with us and reports are current of shipments from the Argentine to the United States. On the whole, prospects are fair for a reasonable advance in this cereal.

In wheat, guessing is about equally divided as to what is going to happen. Opinion is not wanting that things are going to happen in the July option, though at the moment it is difficult to predict whether the movement will be up or down.

Outside America crop reports are on the whole favorable. Favorable growth of the winter crops and active spring seeding in Europe were almost continuous during April, but, in spite of the improvement, plant life and field work were still at the end of the

month two to four weeks in arrears. Latest telegraphic advices are less encouraging. At the close of April and early this month a serious fall in temperature further hindered crop growth, while in Austria-Hungary, Roumania, and Bulgaria there was lack of rain and drought is threatened.

The first official reports from Germany and Austria for the new season have been published; in both countries the winter crops, though far from satisfactory, are by no means so poor as was apprehended. The injury to crops there is attributed not to the length and severity of the winter, but to the long drought of the autumn and the adverse conditions of the fall seeding. In Hungary conditions are similar, but before the need of moisture became pronounced were somewhat better than in Germany and Austria.

In England and Spain crop promise is unusually bright; in France there is some complaint of the thin stand, but otherwise the prospects of the crops remain decidedly favorable. The principal news of the Italian crops is backwardness rather than poor appearance.

In Great Britain, last month was almost beneficial to crops. Alternate rain and sunshine caused remarkable development in the hitherto backward winter crops and permitted rapid progress of spring work. It is said that very little spring wheat has been sown, but the acreage devoted to oats and barley is large.

In France, as in England, the weather last month was in marked contrast to that of March. Cold and almost continuous rain prevented the sowing of spring crops during the preceding month, but April brought genial temperature and plentiful sunshine. It is thought that the area devoted to spring wheat and to oats will be somewhat restricted. The lateness of spring planting this year, necessitated by the inclemency of March, made it inadvisable in many parts of the country to sow oats, which it was feared would not mature in time for harvest.

Some winterkill is reported, but the extent is much less than was anticipated during the winter. Winter wheat, while still backward, developed remarkably during the past month and is now thought to be quite as promising as at this time last year.

The latest reports from Spain describe the condition of winter crops as very favorable. Mild weather in the Autumn favored sowing, while heavy frosts in January and February prevented premature development of the plants. Subsequently abundant rains fell, which strengthened the winter crops and put the soil in good condition for spring seeding.

The last official crop report from Italy, states that development of winter grain and progress of field work in the north have been facilitated by fine, warm weather. Vegetation generally, however, is not so far advanced as usual at this time of year. In central Italy conditions are similar, although somewhat less favorable, while in the south frequent rain benefitted the pastures and the growing crops, but interrupted field work.

The first official crop reports for Germany, Austria and Hungary, of this season relate to April 15, and describe briefly the wintering of the fall-sown crops and their present condition. In all three countries this season's crop history has been thus far much the same. Winter grain, while far from satisfactory, promised much better at mid-April than had been anticipated, but was still unsatisfactory, not having overcome the effects of the prolonged drought last fall and the consequently belated seeding.

The latest unofficial reports from Germany state that the weather has turned cold and unseasonable, delaying the already backward crops, and that plowing under has in many instances been necessary. In Austria-Hungary there is serious lack of moisture.

A recent semiofficial report from St. Petersburg describes the condition of the winter crops in Russia as very satisfactory in thirteen southern provinces and in Poland. Spring plowing began everywhere much later than usual, the delay being fully one month in some places. In parts of the southwest and the southeast of European Russia, an increased acreage of spring crops is expected. More recent cables continue to report favorably for the southern Russian provinces, and shipments are being well maintained.

Prices in Winnipeg for the week have been as follows:

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern	121 $\frac{3}{4}$	123	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	123	122 $\frac{3}{4}$
No. 2 North-ern	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	120	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{3}{4}$
No. 3 North-ern	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{3}{4}$
No. 4	111	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	110	110	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111
No. 5	104	105	104	104	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	106
No. 6	91	91	91	91	91	92
Feed	83	83	83	83	83	83
No. 1 Alber-ta Red	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	120	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	119	121	119 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oats—						
No. 2 White	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 3 White	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$
Feed	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$
Feed 2	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$
Barley—						
No. 3	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 4	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	57	57 $\frac{1}{4}$
Feed	50	50	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51

Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	138	138	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{3}{4}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{3}{4}$
No. 1 Man.	136	136	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$

### OPTION QUOTATIONS IN WHEAT

	Monday—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	123	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{3}{4}$	121 $\frac{3}{4}$
July	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	123 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oct.	106	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	105	105
Tuesday—					
May	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	123	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	123	123
July	123	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct.	105	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	105	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wednesday—					
May	123	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct.	106	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	105
Thursday—					
May	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	122
July	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
Friday—					
May	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	123	123
July	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday—					
May	123	123	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	122 $\frac{3}{4}$
July	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	124 $\frac{3}{4}$	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	123 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oct.	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$

### PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran	\$21.00
Shorts	22.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats	28.00
Barley	26.00
Oats	29.00
Hay, per ton, car on track, Win-nipeg (prairie hay)	\$11.00 to 12.00
Timothy	10.00 to 12.00
Baled straw	5.00 to 6.00

### CREAMERY BUTTER—

Fresh-made Manitoba bricks	24 to 25
Boxes	23 to 24

### DAIRY BUTTER—

Fancy fresh prints	20 to 21
Fresh dairy prints	18 to 20
Tubs	14 to 17

### CHEESE—

Manitoba	13
Eastern	14 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$

### EGGS—

Fresh gathered, per dozen	18
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### POULTRY—

Turkey, Manitoba	20
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weight)	19 to 20
Spring chicken, per lb.	18
Ducks, per lb.	17
Geese, per lb.	16

### VEGETABLES—

Potatoes, per bushel	95 to 1.00
Carrots, per cwt.	1.50
Beets, per cwt.	1.25
Turnips, per cwt.	50 to 75
Cabbage, per cwt.	4.00 to 4.50
Onions, per cwt.	2.75 to 3.00
Parsnips, per cwt.	2.00 to 2.50
B. C. onions, per case, 95 lbs. net	3.00

### HIDES—

(Delivered at Winnipeg)

Country cured hides, f.o.b. Win-nipeg	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 tallow	5
No. 2 tallow	4
Sheepskins (late taken off)	40 to 75
Wool (Western unwashed)	7 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dry Seneca root	32 to 35

### LIVE-STOCK, WINNIPEG

Deliveries during the week were rather light in numbers but a good quality of export stuff is passing through. Beef in all markets is stronger. Great Britain fears a meat famine. In the U. S. stocks on becoming noticeably light and prices advancing. The top price for exporters is \$5.50, for steers running above 1300 pounds and well finished. Only a few are touching that figure, the bulk going at \$5.25 or lower. Hog prices advance a quarter on light receipts and best bacon hogs are selling at \$7.50, with prospects fair for further advance. There is a feeling that June is going to see hogs touching strong figures. The bulk of the cattle deliveries, the butcher stock, so called, is quoted at \$4.50 to \$5.25; bulls at \$3.50 to \$4.00, and sheep, \$6.00 to \$6.50. No sheep are coming in from the Western country.

### CHICAGO

Export steers, 1275 to 1400 lbs., \$6.25 to \$6.65; export steers, 1150 to 1250 lbs., \$5.85 to \$6.15; prime beefs, \$6.85 to \$7.25; light steers, \$5.25 to \$6.25; beef cows, \$3.60 to \$5.80; heifers, \$3.35 to \$6.50; bulls, \$4.60 to \$5.75; sheep, \$4.50 to \$7.25; lambs, \$5.50 to \$9.45; hogs, \$6.80 to \$7.40.

### TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.60 to \$6.50; export bulls, \$4.40 to \$5.00; export cows, \$5.00; prime butchers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common and medium, \$4.50 to \$5.35; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.00; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.25; rams, \$3.50 to \$4.25; lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.50 each; hogs, \$7.50.

# HOME JOURNAL

## A Department for the Family

### People and Things the World Over

Charles Baker is in jail in California awaiting his removal to the insane asylum. He is said to have lost his mind brooding over the socialistic writings of Jack London and had become convinced that he was one of the undercrust hovering on the brink of the abyss.

\* \* \*

All Holland is rejoicing over the birth of a daughter to Queen Wilhelmina. If she lives it will mean the continuance of the Orange line in Holland, and will prevent the passing of the Crown to a German dynasty, a contingency that has been viewed with dread by the Dutch.

\* \* \*

A village in Massachusetts has an Improvement Society whose object is to make the village a clean, healthy, pleasant place to live in. They are planning a civic spring house-cleaning day. Such a society could find plenty of scope for activity in many of our small towns in Canada.

\* \* \*

Ontario now has armorial bearings, approved by Herald's College, and authorized by the King. The design of the Coat of Arms is the well known shield, with a moose-deer and a red deer as supporters, and a black bear as crest. The motto is: "Ut Incepit Fidelis Sic Permanet"—"As loyal she began, so loyal she remains."

\* \* \*

The Empress Eugenie, it is stated by the London Nation, has spent much time and pains upon her memoirs, but it is thought to be doubtful whether the book will see the light during the present generation. Now a fragile and delicate old woman, the Empress evokes sympathy from all who see her. "Her face," says one Englishman, "makes me think of Rudyard Kipling's story, 'The Gate of a Hundred Sorrows.'"

\* \* \*

Marshall Saunders's story of "Beautiful Joe" has been translated into three foreign languages and more than 400,000 copies of the book have been sold. The name of the author, Marshall Saunders, is usually considered to be that of a man. But Marshall Saunders is really a woman, Margaret Marshall Saunders, who lives in Halifax, N. S., and is the author of many other successful stories.

\* \* \*

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at its regular quarterly meeting made awards to twenty-three persons in different parts of the country for deeds of heroism considered since the last meeting. The awards consist of 16 bronze and seven silver medals, \$14,000 in cash, and annuities amounting to \$125 a month. The commission also appropriated \$10,000 to the relief fund for relatives of the seventeen victims of the two mine explosions at the Lick branch mine of the Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Company at Switchback, W. Va.

\* \* \*

In Ottawa, at a recent "Press Concert," Gertrude, the 7-year-old daughter of Amedee Tremblay, organist of the Basilica, exhibited singular talent. She played five of her own piano compositions and also sang prettily to her own accompaniment. Her voice had the effect of an absolutely pitched flute. Tremblay's parents were not musical, but it is said of him that at three years of age he worked busily to produce tone from a corn-cob whistle. At five he first heard the organ of Notre Dame, Montreal, and shortly afterwards escaped from home and was found absorbed in the study of a neighbor's piano. When thirteen he began teaching music, and at seventeen was appointed organist of the Ottawa Basilica. He has a cabinet full of original compositions, but does not wish to publish them until he has accomplished something new.

The desirability of having a town house-cleaning day is recognized by Cardston, Alberta, whose mayor issued the following proclamation:—

Whereas, it is desirable that our streets should be kept clean and free from rubbish, especially at this time of the year, therefore I, James T. Brown, Mayor of the Town of Cardston, do urge and request that all residents, whether owners or occupants only, should on Arbor Day, Friday, May 14th, gather in heaps all litter and rubbish in front of their property owned or occupied by them for one-half the width of the street, and teams will be furnished by the Council for removal of same.

Given under my hand this 6th day of May, 1909.

J. T. Brown, Mayor.

\* \* \*

Eighty-one and an organist still, and a woman at that! This old-age prodigy—away back in the 30's she was an infant prodigy—is a Londoner named Ellen Day, who, according to M. A. P., still displays amazing vigor and vitality. For seven and twenty years she has been organist of Christ Church, in the Westminster part of the English metropolis; before taking this position she played at another church in the same borough for eighteen years. As a child pianist she displayed her gifts before Liszt, Mendelssohn, Chopin and Queen Victoria. Mendelssohn, indeed, was so pleased with her playing of some of his compositions that he wanted to take her to Leipsic and supervise her further musical education there, but his offer was not accepted. This organ-playing octogenarian has never married.

\* \* \*

"The deeper I drink the cup of life the sweeter it grows—the sugar all at the bottom," is the sentiment expressed by Julia Ward Howe as she approaches her ninetieth birthday, which occurs in May. Florence Painter, writing of her for the May Putnam's, says that within the last year Mrs. Howe has attended and spoken at hearings on woman's suffrage at the State House. In a single week she has given three public addresses on technical matters and to bodies of experts. She is the president of the New England Women's Club, as she has been for thirty-three years, and of many other clubs and associations. Concerning the quotation at the beginning of this paragraph she says: "That is quite true. You see, my husband was a very great man, and I had very dear children, and I have delightful grandchildren, and I have two great-grandchildren—and I am very fond of little children." This was the secret of her happiness—dearer than fame, honors, memories of great days and famous friends.

### Profanity in Boys

It is a regrettable fact that profanity has become common among boys. It is not in the least out of the ordinary, where a group of boys from 10 to 15 years is together upon the streets or in any open space to play a game of ball, to hear them using oaths that might suit the tongues of the proverbial fishwife or costermonger, but which are shocking falling from the tongues of children of tender years. Of all stupid and silly vices, profanity is one of the worst and most abominable. A simple statement of fact is much stronger than any statement embellished with swear words, and no lie is made any the more believable by being framed in profanity. In fact, both truth and falsehood are weakened by swearing and taking the Lord's name in vain. Foul epithets and comparisons are not convincing, but are almost invariably disgusting, except to those making use of them. Profanity among men seems to be growing less and less at least in public places and among those who may lay claim to decency and some education. But the habit seems to have firmly fixed itself upon a great many of the boys, who may imagine it mannish to use profanity and smoke cigarettes.—

SELECTED.

### Prevention of Consumption

The Canadian association for the prevention of consumption and other forms of tuberculosis is holding its ninth annual convention on May 19 and 20 in Hamilton, Ontario. The topics chosen for discussion are very practical and are dealt with by able and efficient speakers. Dr. White of Pittsburg, speaks on The Duty of Municipalities in Reference to Tuberculosis; Dr. Adami of Montreal gives definite instructions in an address entitled How One Can Do Most Good in Arresting Tuberculosis at the Smallest Outlay. One session is set apart for the general discussion of The Duty of the People Toward the Anti-tuberculosis Movement, and both physicians and laymen are to take part. The convention ends with a visit of the delegates to the sanatorium to witness what can be done in the treatment and cure of consumption.

### The British Budget

The budget introduced into the British House of Commons by the Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. David Lloyd-George, on April 29th, includes some of the most daring innovations ever brought forward in the history of the British Parliament. It proposes to make up the deficit of nearly £16,000,000, induced by the amount necessary for old-age pensions and building of Dreadnoughts, chiefly by increased taxes on liquor and accumulated wealth. The tax on unearned incomes will be increased from two pence to 1 shilling 2 pence on the pound, and that on earned incomes of over £2,000 will be raised by 1 shilling. Upon incomes of over £5,000 a supertax will also be imposed; also taxes on urban, undeveloped land, undeveloped mines, etc.

"We ought to avoid taxes on the necessities of life," said the Chancellor, "and tea and sugar are necessities of life." Hence, the expected rates on these commodities will not be realized. Upon whiskey, however, the duty will be increased by one-third, and that on tobacco by 8 pence per pound. There is also an increased tax on motor cars, while that on all the transactions of the Stock Exchange will be doubled. . . . In addition, many new measures for the benefit of the working classes are foreshadowed, among them a State insurance against loss of employment by deserving workmen, and a grant to persons earning under £500 a year of a special new abatement of £10 for every child under 16 years of age.

Naturally, the wealthy classes of all kinds, the brewers, distillers, motor manufacturers and stock-exchange speculators are practically all in arms against the budget, which, Sir Frederick Banbury declares, includes "every fad on the face of the earth." The Labor Party alone gives praise. But the Chancellor, with his keen vision, has not taken the step without counting the cost. He has foreseen the opposition, tremendous as it is, but he has dared to be a man, and to free himself forever, from the ranks of the mere parasite. "He has kept faith with the nation."

### East London

'Twas August, and the fierce sun overhead  
Smote on the squalid streets of Bethnal Green.  
And the pale weaver through his windows seen  
In Spitalfields, looken thrice dispirited;  
I met a preacher there I knew, and said:  
"Ill and o'erworked, how fare you in this scene?"  
"Bravely," said he; "for I of late have been  
Much cheered with thoughts of Christ, the living bread."  
O human soul! as long as thou canst so  
Set up an ark of everlasting light,  
Above the howling senses' ebb and flow,  
To cheer thee and to right thee if thou roam,  
Not with lost toil thou laborest through the night!  
Thou mak'st the heaven thou hop'st indeed thy home.  
—MATTHEW ARNOLD.

# THE QUIET HOUR

## YOUR FATHER KNOWETH

Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of.—S. Matt., vi.: 8.

"I the Lord, am with thee,  
Be thou not afraid!  
I will help and strengthen,  
Be thou not dismayed!  
Yea, I will uphold thee  
With My own right hand;  
Thou art called and chosen  
In My sight to stand.

"Onward then, and fear not,  
Children of the day!  
For His word shall never,  
Never pass away!"

Here is part of a letter I received from "An Anxious Mother" a short time ago: "I used to enjoy Christ's Presence every moment in my youthful days, but cares distract and doubt enters, and things do not seem to be what they used to. Heaven used to be to me a place of rest and a real place. Now one says it is a state, another something else. . . . Would you tell me, through 'The Farmer's Advocate,' some time in the future—as it is too much to ask you to write private letters—what you think of Heaven, if we will know each other and remember what relation each one was to us in this life? . . . Would you have a place in your prayers for one who needs the way made plainer and doubts removed; and for wisdom and grace to manage children, to train them in such a way as will make them a blessing in after years. I feel unequal to the task, though I used to enjoy training them. It would be the crowning point to see them grow up pure and good. But oh! if contrary, the remorse, for I would blame myself. . . . they want to play on Sunday after church, or stormy Sundays when we cannot all go to church. Do you think it right to allow children with any toys, or to run down on the ice with their sleighs? . . . Would you sometime write on what you think is the 'unpardonable sin'?"

"Anxious Mother" also asks my opinion of a book she has heard of, and wants to know whether it would be helpful to her children.

I will try to answer these questions to the best of my ability, beginning with the last two. The book may be helpful to some readers, but it seems to me to be extravagant and unnatural; and also I disagree entirely with its presentation of the great gift of Prayer. If prayer were intended by God to be a magical charm—a talisman like the famous lamp of Aladdin—it would be a terribly dangerous gift. We should be like spoiled children if everything we asked for were instantly put into our hands. That is not the way a wise parent would train children to be unselfish, brave and patient.

Then, as to the vexed question of the "unpardonable sin," I would simply refer my correspondent to God's own words on that subject: S. Matt., xii.: 31, 32; Heb. vi.: 4-6; x.: 26-31; 1 S. John, v.: 16. I don't profess to be able to explain the mystery of evil, but the whole Bible repeats the glorious refrain, "GOD is LOVE," and no repentant prodigal can fail to find a Father's heart. One who in sinning against the Holy Ghost must be deliberately and willfully unpenitent; for penitence is a proof that the Voice of the Divine Spirit within the soul is not finally silenced. God is our Father, and we are his loved children. We can be content with mysteries which are no mysteries to Him. We can walk safely over the most dangerous road if His hand is holding us up.

Then there is the question about Sunday amusements for children. The old law of the Sabbath was one of strict rules—though even that prohibited work, not play—but the Christian's holy day is not guarded

with an iron wall, bristling with "Thou Shalt Not"! No, it is guarded far more securely by an invisible law of love. Children are naturally religious; and, if Sunday is the day when the near presence of the invisible King is particularly impressed upon them, they will soon love to hear about Him and speak to Him as a great privilege. The day will gradually have an atmosphere of its own, if it is not artificially forced into a painful mould. One who makes Sunday a day of galling restraint is apt to drive young people into rebellious opposition. God loves to see the children happy, I am very certain of that; but they are never so happy as when they are hearing about Him and trying to serve Him in little ways which are within their reach. Leading is better than driving; principles are far more satisfactory than iron rules. Impress on their susceptible subconscious minds the reality of Christ's presence, and the glad truth that Sunday is the day when His people are especially allowed to meet Him in His Own House, and I don't think a little innocent play will hide Him from their clear eyes. If His Face is not very visible to yourself, ask Him trustfully to reveal Himself more fully to you, and to help you to lead others to



CROSSING THE STREAM.

Him. The surest way of being certain of Him yourself is to do your best for the spiritual growth of your fellows. No disciple can keep his spiritual vision keen if his religion is selfish. We must "give out" or we shall soon cease to "take in"; and we must "take in" more and more of God's Spirit, or we shall find that our efforts for other people are useless and we cannot give them any spiritual help. Prayer and service go together. Prayers which never blossom out into service will soon grow formal and lifeless. Service, which does not draw its very life and breath from God, is like a perfectly-appointed electric car without any live wire to supply invisible power.

You "feel unequal to the task of bringing up children to be pure and good." Of course you do! If the wisdom of all mankind were concentrated on the effort to make one seed spring up and bear flowers and fruit, it would fail. Man can plant the seed—any child can do that—and then he must stand aside and wait patiently while God does the rest. If we are so helpless in the physical world, it is not strange that we are incapable of making spiritual seeds spring up and bear fruit. But that is just why we can plant the seeds in joyful hope of a harvest. We are fellow-workers with Almighty Wisdom and Power. If we put in the seeds, looking to Him for increase, he is pledged to do His part. Why should we be faint-hearted because the result of our prayerful sowing is not im-

mediately visible? Let us use common sense in soul-gardening, and not show distrust of our Master by constantly trying to see whether the seeds we have tried to plant under His direction have begun to sprout. He can see into the hearts which are hidden from us. The business of training souls is really His—though He has allowed us to have some small share in it—and surely He knows the special training each soul needs.

So I would say, give up being an "anxious" mother; trust your dear children in their Father's hands. He knows what things they and you have need of. Ask him simply for wisdom to do your part, and never be anxious for fear He may fail to do His—that part which is so far beyond your power. Your Father knows what is needed, is not that assurance enough.

I am always glad to know something of the difficulties of our readers, and will always try to help them to the best of my ability. The other question asked by "Anxious Mother" must be left for another time. I can't dispose of a question about "Heaven" in a word or two, and space is limited.

DORA FARNCOMB ("HOPE").

The following is written by one of our readers, in reply to a question by "Enquirer":

"WHAT IS A SAINT?"

A "Saint" is a disciple, a friend

alone enough to encourage the faint and weary, "Ask and ye shall receive, knock and it shall be opened unto you, seek and ye shall find." There are no "ifs" or "mays" or "perhaps," for the apostle said Christ cannot lie. But, before we can become a saint, disciple, or friend, we must give up all and follow and obey our Lord. What must we give up? Everything and everybody that will hinder us from obeying His Holy Will, for when our Lord commanded a man to follow Him, the man replied, "Let me go bury my father," but Christ, knowing all men's hearts, replied: "Let the dead bury their dead." Christ is our pattern, He came on earth and took upon Himself the form of a man, showing us by His life what was possible for all men, and further, He said, "Be ye perfect even as your Father which is in Heaven." Christ, and Christ alone, is our only Mediator and Advocate, by Him, and through Him only, can we reach the Father. Christ is not a hard Master, for whatever He asks us to forsake or give up that will be a stumbling-block to our spiritual growth, you may be sure He will give in return much more than we gave Him. The Christian traveller, whose eye is turned towards Calvary, will have many spiritual and carnal battles to encounter, but if he steps carefully and slowly, with his eye always on his true Leader, he will reach his journey's end rejoicing. And, in conclusion, I should like to draw the reader's attention and solemn consideration to what our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, when personally on earth, taught the woman of Samaria. "God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in Spirit and in Truth." In other words, because He is Spirit, we must find Him in our Spirit, that is to say, in our deeper consciousness, where "Spirit with spirit may meet." There He must be sought after "in Truth"; which means, in sincerity and reality, in accordance with His real nature, not with images or human intermediaries, but sincerely and directly as children seek their father. I was deeply touched when I read an article in this paper some time ago on "The Things that Jesus Would Not Do." I could truly sympathize with those 1,500 young people, battling to do as Christ would have them do. I gave up my former trade for conscience' sake. It seemed hard at first, but oh! the joy after yielding to the command. I am afraid I have taken up too much space, and thought only to write a few lines. How I should like to plead and encourage those young people in their trying situations. It is astonishing how frequently untruths are told in all trades; they seem part of the business. "But anything that is not of Truth is sin, and must leave an awful impression, for we read in II. Cor., xiii.: 5, "Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the Faith; prove yourselves: know ye not your own selves, how that Jesus Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates." Then again there is much encouragement in I. John, ii.: 27. "But the anointing which ye have received by Him abideth in you; and ye need not that any man teach you, but as the same anointing teacheth you of all things, and is Truth, and is no lie: and even as it hath taught you, ye shall abide in Him."

Sask.

LIVLANENG.

I am sure all our readers will be interested and pleased as they read the earnest words of our correspondent. It is always especially inspiring to have a man come out boldly and declare himself a whole-hearted Christian—perhaps because it is in some ways much harder for men than for women. D. F.

## SAINTS.

It is usual for artists to give to their representation of so-called "Saints" a ring of light around the head. My idea of a saint is one whose life and actions diffuse such light that one cannot but "take knowledge of them, that they are constantly with Jesus." There are

or follower of Jesus Christ. This world would indeed be dull without such sanctified human beings. Some would ask what characterizes such and how to attain to such blessedness? Let us then start at the beginning; again some may ask, what and where is that? The true beginning and foundation is the Rock of Life, which is Christ. He must be our Leader, right through our life in all things. He will lead and we must follow, if we desire true happiness, and that peace which passeth all understanding; what tongue cannot tell nor pen write; and even those who have tasted of that peace find it beyond their power to express. None will know loneliness when they follow their Master and obey His commands, for He says, "if ye love Me keep My commandments," then again, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of Heaven." This, I often think, is one of the first steps to sainthood. Here our Lord tells us plainly and simply what to do, if we (especially when young) seek first the Kingdom of Heaven, then our trade or occupation of life will be better chosen, and the right path in life taken. I sometimes think of the title of this page and wonder how many have a "Quiet Hour," just a few souls gathered together in quietness, with minds and hearts empty of all worldly things, and waiting patiently for communion with Christ, for has He not promised us "that where two or three are gathered in My Name, I will be in their midst." Is not this promise

those who are born, and continue all their lives to be, almost without fault, and are humble-minded and pure-lived beings; but, to my way of thinking, these dear souls are not the help to their fellow-creatures that the men or women are who are constantly fighting against sin, and Satan in their own lives; fighting often against fearful odds; knocked down again, and yet again, and rising by the Helping Hand of the Master, with fresh strength, given by Him at their asking, to renew the fight. Sometimes this is the case in quite a young man or woman—really only boy or girl, and the victory is won before middle age. And again it is fighting and victory, all along the path of life. I do not think such people ever realize that they are at all saintly. A true saint, is a very humble-minded individual. Are there such? Aye—God be thanked! many, many such. Overcoming evil temper, patiently enduring trials and temptations, which would be no trials, or temptations to another. Fighting daily, hourly; bearing bodily pain, rubs against sensitive feelings, contradiction, misunderstanding, perhaps all their lives. I could tell you of saints I have known, and know now. Of those who, putting aside the things that would make life pleasant and lovely to them, cheerfully take up the ugly, distasteful duties which lie to their hand, and do them perfectly—so perfectly that those around them never know or

dream that there is any sacrifice made by them.

#### A LOVER OF MANY.

The above is a very beautiful description of saintliness, though perhaps the writer might find—if hearts could be seen—that the “dear souls” described in the first part of the article are fighting as hard as the brave, self-sacrificing souls described in the end. Browning makes no mistake when he declares it is very hard to be a Christian. God knows it is not easy. D. F.

#### A SINCERE TESTIMONIAL

“Farmer's Advocate”:

The reference in a letter which I had from a boy who has gone to work on a farm in Saskatchewan may be of interest to you. I quote just as it was written in the boy's letter: “Here is a peace (the Quiet Hour). I read it through to or three times. I like it very much, and what do you think, there is something in the (Farmer's Advocate) every week something like this and a whole lot of good reading. We get this paper every week. I don't know if you have seen this peace anywhere's else.” The piece which was enclosed is page 431, March 24th, 1909, and refers to the article “The Great Companion,” signed Dora Farncomb.

Sincerely yours,

HUBERT CARLETON,

Gen. Sec'y Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Boston, Mass.

## INGLE NOOK

### TWO LITTLE GIRLS

The Queen of Holland's little girl  
Was hailed with loud rejoicing;  
From all the land rich presents came,  
The nation's gladness voicing.  
The finest linen wraps her round,  
And dainty silks and laces.  
The cradles sent by loyal towns  
Are fitted for her graces.

I know another little girl  
Whose coming was a pleasure;  
We would not change—her Dad and I—  
That princess for OUR treasure.  
Her cradle is a homely one;  
Her dress is cotton merely;  
But she's the princess of our home,  
And oh, we love her dearly!

### REPAIRS FOR MACHINE WANTED

Dear Dame Durden,—I have long been a silent admirer of your page, and have derived a great deal of benefit from it. Now, I come to you for help in a difficulty.

Could you or any members of the Ingle Nook tell me where I could get repairs for a Wanzer sewing machine? I believe the company from whom we got our machine has gone out of business as we cannot get any trace of them.

I have a receipt for candy which some of the members might like: Two cups of granulated sugar; half a cup corn syrup, half a cup of water. Boil till brittle. Add the flavoring and whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Beat till it sugars. Then add walnuts and dates. With best wishes for the Ingle Nook.

PURR.

(You will find it hard, I am afraid, to get repairs for your machine, but if you would write to the Wingold Stove Co., 181 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, they might be able to help you. I had to change your name a little. Come again.—D. D.)

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An order from Battle River, Alta., has been received for pattern 6268—6 years, but no name was given. It is surprising how many incomplete orders for patterns are received. Sometimes the number is omitted, or the size. The name and address is left off quite frequently. If everything else is given, sometimes the sender forgets to enclose any money. The consequence of these omissions is a

long delay while the missing information is being sought.

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Has anyone begun to take advantage of the premium offer described in the Ingle Nook of April 28th? The work of getting four yearly subscribers does not seem very great to be rewarded by a tea set of Karlsbad china. It is a splendid opportunity for the engaged girls in the Ingle Nook to make themselves a fine wedding present. If you are not going to need one yourself, earn one and use it as a wedding present for a June bride.

DAME DURDEN.

### GRANNIE'S IDEA OF WOMAN'S PLACE

Dear Dame Durden,—When I was a girl, I was repeatedly told that “woman's proper place was where Sarah was found at the time of the visit of three men to Abraham, namely, in the tent.” Of course, I believe that if a woman has a home, husband and children, her proper place is, first and foremost, in that home; and I most certainly do not think that “public” life, in the guise of a politician or a voter, is any suitable position for her. At the same time I hope that Mrs. Tom will kindly forgive me for saying that I think we need not give all the credit for brains to the men, nor take all the credit for gentleness and patience in the home life to ourselves. Honestly, I think we are pretty fairly equalized. There have been, and are, women every bit as clever as men, as painters, musicians, poets, singers, writers and holding many other positions in life; and, again, there have been, and are yet, noble men whose home lives have outshone those of women, and without whom those home lives would have been absolute ruins.

Again, I think people make a great mistake in thinking that a domestic life is the only life for a woman, and in instilling into the mind of young girls that married life and all it brings is all that they are to train for. There is many a girl to whom domestic life is absolutely distasteful. Every girl should understand the management of a home to a certain extent, but to force her to a domestic

life when God has given her talents which such a life prevents her from cultivating is to make her life a burden and a wasted one. Let the women keep from politics by all means. No woman has sense enough, or sufficient humility, to be able to cope with such subjects. She would vote for the nice-mannered, good-looking man, or the man for whom her husband did not vote from sheer perversity, not for the good he would do the country. But don't chain all women to the domestic hearth. If the girls have some other ambitions, and don't care to be married, well, give them a chance to follow their inclinations, as you would your boys. I was obliged to come to the Ingle Nook to say all this, and, please, dear girls and friends generally, don't be vexed with me for doing so. Before I go away again, can any Scottish girl tell me how to make “meally puddings”? I used to buy them in Edinburgh. They were like sausages, and made, I believe, of oatmeal, and some admixture of pork. They were toasted before being served, and were most delicious. If you please, I don't mean “black puddings,” but I shall be grateful if anyone can give me the proper recipe for the ones I want.

GRANNIE.

Man.

(I'm sure everybody is glad to have you come back for a visit. It is a long time, and we have missed you. I can't supply the desired recipe, but it is sure to be sent in by somebody.—D. D.)

### THE PRAIRIE CROCUS

Dear Dame Durden,—Spring is here again, and I am sure I can say we are all glad to see it. The botany class will, I suppose, soon be starting. The early anemone, or crocus, as we call it, will be out in a few days. It does not grow very near our place, but we sometimes get some. In early spring it grows very near the ground with a short stem, and the leaves are always near the ground. The flower is a pale blue color, and both it and the stem have long hairs on them to keep the cold from them, as they are here early.

I have been at home from school for the week of Easter holidays, and have been helping to do the housecleaning. We do our own paper-hanging, as the man who does other people's around here charges a very high price. We make the paste out of flour and water, boiling it for a minute or two and then adding a small tablespoonful of dissolved glue. This makes good paste, and the paper always sticks well.

I have also learned how to protect one's self from the spitting of pork and beef which is frying. To protect the face tie a thin veil, which you can see through, over your face as you would out driving, and for the hands put on a pair of old kid or even woollen gloves. These are hot to wear standing over the stove, but they serve the purpose well.

Perhaps I am intruding on your time and space, though, so I will close now to call again when the flowers come. MAY ROSE.

(Glad to have your promise to come with the flowers. Describe fully some that you see, will you, please?—D. D.)

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Olive wrote asking for details about making a cosy corner. I sent her an issue of last fall, describing the construction, as we had not space to repeat so soon. We hope to hear from her again?

### CARE OF GUINEA FOWL

Dear Dame Durden,—I saw Sussexite's question in April 7th advocate regarding guinea fowl. I never had so many hens to one male bird. Last year I had two hens to one male, and all their eggs were fertile. I was assured when I first bought them that one must have a male for each female, and must watch the male bird at laying time. The hens lay every day, wet or shine, from May till September. Rain does not

spoil the eggs for setting; they often lay in the rain. The parents would hatch out their eggs if allowed to do so, but it would be folly to let them here as they are never ready to set till after they are done laying, and that is too late in the year. The shells are very thick, and one must put under a hen only as many as she can cover entirely, or there is a great waste of eggs, for a hen's body is not so warm as a guinea fowl's. The latter's feathers are rough and reject water. It is never draggled and wet looking like a hen is in the rain. The eggs take 28 or 30 days to hatch.

I never heard of their scaring coyotes, but they fly high up on roofs and keep up a shrill chatter, and I have seen ours fly into air and fight hawks. But badgers and coyotes have killed a great many for me.

The newly-hatched should be brought in and kept warm, and should be fed right away. Give them water, and corn meal and bread-crumbs on a paper in a box three or four times a day. They are the cutest little things I ever saw, far more intelligent than chicks. They love lettuce, cabbage leaves, etc., and crushed wheat can be fed in a few days. Never give them milk or eggs or any wet food. Let them run around all they like, but have fine-meshed chicken wire for they are so small, and their parents will try to coax them from the care of the hen and run them off their feet or let them stray. Be sure to keep them away from a hen with chicks, for she will kill every one that strays into her coop, and the foster mother will kill young chicks that stray into her box with the guinea chicks. The guineas whistle, but the chickens peep, and I think that is the reason the two hens mistake each other's broods for dangerous creatures. As soon as the guinea chicks are four weeks old let them out with their foster mothers. They will live mostly on slugs, worms, beetles, etc., and the old ones will not touch or harm garden stuff, but will catch every insect in the garden. By listening to the male bird, one can find the nest, for he takes the hen to lay where she fancies the nest, and comes away while she lays. Then she calls “Come back,” and he lets her know if it is safe to fetch her by calling to her. If you hide and watch you will see him fly right beside the nest, then they go off. If you go down to where he joined her you will find a new egg in among the bushes. Always leave one or two eggs in it, and keep out of sight, for if they see you she will lay in a new place to-morrow. Yet the eggs must be gathered as soon as possible after being laid, so watch your chance to get them without being seen. They keep themselves mostly all summer, being the first out and the last to bed. Coyotes killed nineteen for me during the summer and fall of 1907. I was in the hospital, and my husband was busy. Our house is in a natural dip in the hills, and a little way off one cannot see any of the buildings, so, as his work took him into the fields, some coyote had a good chance.

WILLING-TO-LEARN.

(Your account of the guinea fowl will be of interest to a great many of our members. Thank you.—D. D.)

### A GOOD CHANCE FOR A BOY

Dear Dame Durden,—I greatly enjoy reading the Quiet Hour and Ingle Nook Chats in your paper, but I have never written before. Now I come to thank you for your helpful words and to ask a favor.

My husband was injured on January 23, 1908, by his team running away, and he is just getting able to be out and around again. We have a good warm house and 160 acres of land, but have rented the farm, as he will never be able to farm again. I have three cows and 150 hens, and have been doing the work alone the most of the time, but now that my husband is able to be out again, he is canvassing for books and is away from home. What I want is a good boy about twelve years old to stay with me and help in the garden and

do chores and go to school. I can give a good boy a good home as long as he wants to stay. He will be loved and well provided for in every way, and we are both Christians and love children. I can give references, if desired; but owing to the expense of last year and losing our crop by hail, I have no money to pay his fare from these here, but can amply provide for him after he is here. I hope you can help me, for I am lonely and wish to help a good boy to a good home. I would prefer a boy who was raised in the country. May God bless your good work is my prayer.

IN NEED OF HELP.

#### NO CLOSED ROOMS

Dear Dame Durden,—I will call you by very familiar terms, although you do not know me. I have known you for years, and always enjoy reading your column, and think some of the sisters write very helpful letters. As housecleaning time is upon us, we are all very busy, as especially those of us, who are mothers, know well. Well, sisters, do you know my opinion of what a house on a farm ought to be? Every housecleaning time I feel like telling some of my friends what I think. It is this way, a lot of the farmers' wives have a large house provided for them, and they put all their best and prettiest things into a little parlor, and spend a considerable amount of money in carpets and a few very expensive chairs. Then they shut the door on them for fear the husband or some of the children might spoil some of their perishable cushions and the like finery. Next they begin on their dining-room and treat it to the very best furniture and oilcloth they can afford, and likewise shut the door on it. They will not have much work keeping it clean, and it will appear perfect when a chance visitor might happen to appear. And from that time henceforth they and their husbands live and dine in a very dim, hot and often untidy kitchen. Now, for my part, I think this is a great mistake, as it seems to me it should be our duty and pleasure to have the home look its very best for the home folk. My house has no parlor in it, but if it had I would turn it into a sewing-room, and take all its pretty furnishing into the dining-room and make it look as bright and attractive as possible, and would dine in my dining-room. Instead of treating my husband to a rest in a hot kitchen, I would say, "Now, Daddy, come along into the dining-room where it is a little more comfortable." And then, too, it is so nice in the winter evenings to sit in a nice cosy dining-room, which is also used for a living-room. Now, sisters, I think it is a pity to have anything in the house that is so very dainty and nice that it is too nice for a dear, tired husband to use lest he might ruffle it or spoil it. Now, some of you might think I am one of those women that have not much to do, and have lots of time to keep things nice. This is not so, for I have five little children under eight years old, and do all the sewing and a great deal of the work, too. I have a hired girl most of the time (a Galician girl), but, of course, that does not mean that one's self is not busy. If this letter is worth printing, I might write again. The little ones are up at the table helping me to write, so it may not be worth much. With good wishes to all, I must go to the cradle.

PETUNIA.

(If heartily agree with you about the shut-up parlors. Come again.—D. D.)

## WESTERN WIGWAM

#### MOUNT CRESCENT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your corner. I am a silent reader of your club. I have three sisters and two brothers. I go to school quite regular. My teacher's name is Miss G—. The name of our school is Mount Cres-

cent. I live in the country. My older brother, two sisters and myself go to school. I am in the third reader.

WILLOW WAND.

Sask. (a).

#### YOU GET YOUR WISH

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—For quite a long, long time I have read the letters in the "Wigwam" from little girls. I am nine years old, and have lived in Sunny Alberta for nearly two years. We moved here from a little town on Lake Erie where they used to bring in boatloads of fish.

I like Alberta fine, and so does mamma and so does papa. I have a little sister four years old called Helen, and she always likes to tear the wrapper off the FARMER'S ADVOCATE when it comes. We don't subscribe for the ADVOCATE, papa says it is an "Exchange." He runs the paper here. I would often like to write to the Wigwam, but have always been afraid to try. I wish they had a button. With kind regards to all the Wigwamers, sincerely yours,

Alta. (a)

KIM.

(You write a good letter for your age, but have you begun to read and enjoy Kipling already? If not, where did you get that name? C. D.)

#### A FINE NAME

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have never written to your paper before I will write now. My father has taken the ADVOCATE for a long time and I like it very much. It has been as cold as fifty below this winter. I go to school and am in the third book. I have a mile and a half to go to school and can ride sometimes. I think the Western



CHARLIE COOPER'S PETS.

Wigwam is a fine name. We have four horses, six head of cattle and three pigs. I am 11 years of age and my birthday is on the 4th of December. I hope to see my letter in print. I will close with a riddle. "Twelve pears hanging high, twelve men passing by. Each took a pear and left eleven hanging there." Ans. Each was a man's name.

Sask. (a)

MEADOW-LARK.

#### CHARLIE'S PETS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am going to tell you all about my pets. Last spring I made a trap and caught four chipmunks, and Mum gave me an old brooder that she used to raise chickens in. It is a nice big one, with a day run all covered with wire netting, and I put the chipmunks in there. They have a nice house to sleep in as well as the day run. They have great times playing and chasing each other. I feed them apples, wheat, corn and bread, and they like the corn best. This winter I could always tell when it was going to be nice fine weather, as they would come out of their house then, but when it was cold they did not come out for days. I also caught two tree squirrels and kept them nearly all summer. They are very tame and live in a pile of old fence rails by our workshop. It was no trouble to catch them; all I had to do was to put an ear of corn in their house, and they went right in. I let them go early last fall, so that they could get all the pine cones they wanted for the winter. I have two

pair of carrier pigeons. There is one nest with two eggs in it, and they take it in turns to sit on the eggs. I hope to have two baby pigeons soon.

About a quarter of a mile from our house there is some bush, and last winter I made a trap from a coal-oil box and set it in some small firs with a carrot in the trap for bait, and I caught six rabbits altogether. I have kept four of them alive. They were awful wild at first, but are getting so tame now that I can pet one of them. They were all white with black eyes when I first caught them, now their coats are turning brown. I am sending you a photo of the rabbits

CHARLIE COOPER.

#### A LITTLE TRAVELLER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to your club. I saw my first letter in print, so I will try again. I was very sorry to hear of Philadelphia's death. I am so glad you are giving buttons.

Father has taken the "Advocate" for four years, and would not like to do without it.

Three years ago I went to Ontario. On the way we stopped at Minneapolis for two days. We went to the Art Museum. We saw Hiawatha carrying Minnehaha. I also saw many other statues and pictures. We were all through the Capitol at St. Paul. It is made of white marble. I was in Hamilton. It was nice. There was a steep green hill near the station with Hamilton formed with stones on the side. It was winter when I went to Ontario. I had a good time sleigh-riding with my cousins. One day my cousin and I

my mind to write a letter to you. We do not take the "Advocate" ourselves, but I always borrow it from one of our neighbors, so that I can read the interesting letters.

My father is working a farm of four hundred and eighty acres near Lang. He has just started seeding. I am going to start to school soon. I have three miles to go to school, but I drive, so I don't mind going so much as if I had to walk. I am eleven years old, and I am in the fourth book. When I came to this country, two years ago, I was very lonesome, because I used to live in town, where there were lots of boys, but I am not lonesome now as I take great sport out of killing gophers. I have not made up my mind about what my pen-name will be, so I will sign my own name this time, and if this escapes the W.-P. B., I will write again. I would like to exchange post-cards with any of the members of the Western Wigwam. Well, I think I have taken up enough space with my letter. Hoping to receive a button, I remain, a wisher of success to the Western Wigwam.

EVERETT STAPLE.

Sask. (a).

(You forgot to enclose the stamp for your button.—C. D.)

#### REAL WIGWAMS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Here I come to the Western Wigwam, and as this is my first letter I hope you will have pity on it and not throw it in the waste-paper basket. My father takes the "Farmer's Advocate," and we all like it very much. I live on an Indian reserve in the west, and see lots of real wigwams and also lots of Indians. They are mostly all Crees, and they live in log houses in the winter time, and in the summer they live out in tents. Mostly all of them have farms, and put in quite a lot of wheat and oats. The old people go out digging senega-root in summer, and in winter they catch rabbits, and fish in the lakes in the Qu'Appelle Valley. I think as this is my first letter I will close with best wishes to the Wigwam, and all the Wigs, both small and big.

WAH-POOSE (11).

Sask. (a).

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and some friends went sleigh-riding. I went down the hill alone and ran into a barbed-wire fence and cut a bad gash in my leg. I have the scar yet.

I enclose a stamp and hope to receive a button.

Man. (a).

JULY.

#### WANTS A BUTTON

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have often thought of writing to the Western Wigwam, but have always neglected doing so. I like the name of your club very much, and also like pen-names. I think, Cousin Dorothy, that you have made a nice offer for giving buttons.

I go to school and my teacher's name is Mr. C. I like him very much. We have a little white pony, which I drive in the summer-time; his name is Rabbit. I like living out on the prairie. Sometimes you can see a long distance. We can see the Pembina Mountains quite plainly, and we live quite a distance from them.

I must close, or Cousin Dorothy will be thinking I am making too good a start. I would like a button if you would please send me one. Wishing the club every success.

an. (a).

EUNICE.

#### LONESOME AT FIRST

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have just received a copy of the "Farmer's Advocate," and have just got through reading the letters of the "Western Wigwam," and now I have made up

## The Golden Dog

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F. R. S. C.

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She looked up with well-affected indignation. "How can you think such a thing, Le Gardeur? my brother was not in my thought. It was the Intendant I wished to ask you about, — you know him better than I."

This was not true, Angélique had studied the Intendant in mind, person, and estate, weighing him scruple by scruple to the last attainable atom of information. Not that she had sounded the depths of Bigot's soul — there were regions of darkness in his character which no eye but God's ever penetrated. Angélique felt that with all her acuteness she did not comprehend the Intendant.

"You ask what I think of the Intendant?" asked he, surprised somewhat at the question.

Yes — an odd question, is it not, Le Gardeur?" and she smiled away any surprise he experienced.

"Truly I think him the most jovial gentleman that ever was in New France," was the reply; "frank and open-handed to his friends, laughing and dangerous to his foes. His wit is like his wine, Angélique: one never tires of either, and no lavishness exhausts it. In a word, I like the Intendant, I like his wit, his wine, his friends, — some of them, that is! — but above all Angélique, I like you, Angélique, and I will be more his friend than ever for your sake, since I have learned his generosity towards the Chevalier des Meloises."

The Intendant had recently bestowed a number of valuable shares in the Grand Company upon the brother of Angélique, making the fortune of that extravagant young nobleman.

"I am glad you will be his friend, if only for my sake," added she, coquettishly. "But some great friends of yours like him not. Your sweet sister Amélie shrank like a sensitive plant at the mention of his name, and the Lady de Tilly put on her gravest look to-day when I spoke of the Chevalier Bigot."

Le Gardeur gave Angélique an equivocal look at mention of his sister. "My sister Amélie is an angel in the flesh," said he. "A man need be little less than divine to meet her approval; and my good aunt has heard something of the genial life of the Intendant. One may excuse a reproving shake of her noble head."

"Colonel Philibert too! he shares in the sentiments of your aunt and sister, to say nothing of the standing hostility of his father, the Bourgeois," continued Angélique, provoked by Le Gardeur's want of adhesion.

"Pierre Philibert! He may not like the Intendant: he has reason for not doing so; but I stake my life upon his honor — he will never be unjust towards the Intendant or any man." Le Gardeur could not be drawn into a censure of his friend.

Angélique shielded adroitly the still-etto of innuendo she had drawn. "You are right," said she, craftily; "Pierre Philibert is a gentleman worthy of your regard. I confess I have seen no handsomer man in New France. I have been dreaming of one like him all my life! What a pity I saw you first, Le Gardeur!" added she, pulling him by the hair.

"I doubt you would throw me to the fishes were Pierre Philibert my rival, Angélique," replied he, merrily; "but I am in no danger: Pierre's affections are, I fancy, forstalled in a quarter where I need not be jealous of his success."

"I shall not at any rate be jealous of your sister, Le Gardeur," said Angélique, raising her face to his, suffused with a blush; "if I do not give you the love you ask for it is because you have it already; but ask no more at present from me — this, at least, is yours," said she, kissing him twice, without prudery or hesitation.

That kiss from those adored lips, sealed his fate. It was the first — better it had been the last, better he

had never been born than have drank the poison of her lips.

"Now answer me my questions, Le Gardeur," added she, after a pause of soft blandishments.

Le Gardeur felt her fingers playing with his hair, as, like Delilah, she cut off the seven locks of his strength.

"There is a lady at Beaumanoir; tell me who and what she is, Le Gardeur," said she.

He would not have hesitated to betray the gate of Heaven at her prayer; but, as it happened, Le Gardeur could not give her the special information she wanted as to the particular relation the lady stood with the Intendant. Angélique with wonderful coolness talked away, and laughed at the idea of the Intendant's gallantry. But she could get no confirmation of her suspicions from Le Gardeur. Her inquiry was for the present a failure, but she made Le Gardeur promise to learn what he could and tell her the result of his inquiries.

They sat long conversing together, until the bell of the Recolletes sounded the hour of midnight. Angélique looked in the face of Le Gardeur with a meaning smile, as she counted each stroke with her dainty finger on his cheek. When finished, she sprang up and looked out of the lattice at the summer night.

The stars were twinkling like living things. Charles Wain lay inverted in the northern horizon; Bootes had driven his sparkling herd down the slope of the western sky. A few thick tresses of her golden hair hung negligently over her bosom and shoulders. She placed her arm in Le Gardeur's, hanging heavily upon him as she directed his eyes to the starry heavens. The selfish schemes she carried in her bosom dropped for a moment to the ground. Her feet seemed to trample them into the dust, while she half resolved to be to this man all that he believed her to be a true and devoted woman.

"Read my destiny, Le Gardeur," said she, earnestly. "You are a Seminarist. They say the wise fathers of the Seminary study deeply the science of the stars, and the students all become adepts in it."

Would that my starry heaven were more propitious, Angélique, — replied he, gaily kissing her eyes. "I care not for other skies than these! My fate and fortune are here."

Her bosom heaved with mingled passions. The word of hope and the word of denial struggled on her lips for mastery. Her blood throbbed quicker than the beat of the golden pendule on the marble table; but, like a bird, the good impulse again escaped her grasp.

"Look, Le Gardeur," said she. Her delicate finger pointed at Perseus, who was ascending the eastern heavens: "there is my star. Mere Malheur, — you know her, — she once said to me that that was my natal star, which would rule my life."

Like all whose passions pilot them, Angélique believed in destiny.

Le Gardeur had sipped a few drops of the cup of astrology from the venerable Professor Vallier. Angélique's finger pointed to the star Algol — that strange, mutable star that changes from bright to dark with the hours, and which some believe changes men's hearts to stone.

"Mere Malheur lied!" exclaimed he, placing his arm around her, as if to protect her from the baleful influence. "That cursed star never presided over your birth, Angélique! That is the demon star Algol."

Angélique shuddered, and pressed still closer to him, as if in fear.

"Mere Malheur would not tell me the meaning of that star, but bade me, if a saint, to watch and wait; if a sinner, to watch and pray. What means Algol, Le Gardeur?" she half faltered.

"Nothing for you, love. A fig for all the stars in the sky! Your bright eyes outshine them in radiance, and over-power them in influence. All the music of the spheres is to my discord compared with the voice of Angélique des Meloises."

As he spoke a strain of heavenly harmony arose from the chapel of the Convent of the Ursulines, where they



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were celebrating midnight service for the safety of New France. Amid the sweet voices that floated up on the notes of the pealing organ was clearly distinguished that of Mere St. Borgia, the aunt of Angelique, who led the choir of nuns. In trills and cadences of divine melody the voice of Mere St. Borgia rose higher and higher, like a spirit mounting the skies. The words were indistinct, but Angelique knew them by heart. She had visited her aunt in the Convent, and had learned the new hymn composed by her for the solemn occasion.

As they listened with quiet awe to the supplicating strain, Angelique repeated to Le Gardeur the words of the hymn as it was sung by the choir of nuns:

"Soutenez, grande Rhine,  
Notre pauvre pays!  
Il est votre domaine,  
Faites fleurir nos lis!  
L'Anglais sur nos frontieres  
Porte ses etendards;  
Exaucez nos prieres,  
Protegez nos remparts!"

The hymn ceased. Both stood mute until the watchman cried the hour in the silent street.

"God bless their holy prayers, and good-night and God bless you, Angelique!" said Le Gardeur, kissing her. He departed suddenly, leaving a gift in the hand of Lizette, who courtesied low to him with a smile of pleasure as he passed out, while Angelique leaned out of the window listening to his horse's hoofs until the last tap of them died away on the stony pavement.

She threw herself upon her couch and wept silently. The soft music had touched her feelings. Le Gardeur's love was like a load of gold, crushing her with its weight. She could neither carry it onward nor throw it off. She fell at length into a slumber filled with troubled dreams. She was in a sandy wilderness, carrying a pitcher of clear, cold water, and though dying of thirst she would not drink, but perversely poured it upon the ground. She was falling down into unfathomable abyss and pushed aside the only hand stretched out to save her. She was drowning in deep water and she saw Le Gardeur buffeting the waves to rescue her but she wrenched herself out of his grasp. She would not be saved, and was lost! Her couch was surrounded with indefinite shapes of embryo evil.

She fell asleep at last. When she awoke the sun was pouring in her windows. A fresh breeze shook the trees. The birds sang gaily in the garden. The street was alive and stirring with people.

It was broad day. Angelique des Meloises was herself again. Her day-dream of ambition resumed its power. Her night-dream of love was over. Her fears vanished, her hopes were all alive, and she began to prepare for a possible call from the Chevalier Bigot.

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

##### Splendide Mendax

Amid the ruins of the once magnificent palace of the Intendant, massive fragments of which still remain to attest its former greatness, there may still be traced the outline of the room where Bigot walked restlessly up and down the morning after the Council of War. The disturbing letters he had received from France on both public and private affairs irritated him, while it set his fertile brain at work to devise means at once to satisfy the Marquise de Pompadour and to have his own way still.

The walls of his cabinet—now bare, shattered, and roofless with the blasts of six score winters—were hung with portraits of ladies and statesmen of the day; conspicuous among which was a fine picture from the pencil of Vanloo of the handsome Marquise de Pompadour.

With a world of faults, that celebrated dame, who ruled France in the name of Louis XV., made some amends by her persistent good nature and her love for art. The paint-

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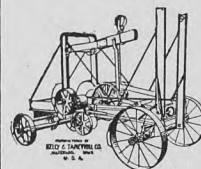
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### A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont



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Dear Sirs:—Please discontinue my advertisement of Rhode Island Red Eggs, as I already have orders for many weeks in advance.

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The Company is now stronger financially than ever before.

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er, the architect, the sculptor, and above all, the men of literature in France, were objects of her sincere admiration, and her patronage of them was generous to profusion. The picture of her in the cabinet of the Intendant had been a work of gratitude by the great artist who painted it, and was presented by her to Bigot as a mark of her friendship and demi-royal favor. The cabinet itself was furnished in a style of regal magnificence, which the Intendant carried into all details of his living.

The Chevalier de Pean, the secretary and confidential friend of the Intendant, was writing at a table. He looked up now and then with a curious glance as the figure of his chief moved to and fro with quick turns across the room. But neither of them spoke.

Bigot would have been quite content with enriching himself and his friends, and turning out of doors the crowd of courtly sycophants who clamored for the plunder of the Colony. He had sense to see that the course of policy in which he was embarked might eventually ruin New France, — nay, having its origin in the court, might undermine the whole fabric of the monarchy. He consoled himself, however, with the reflection that it could not be helped. He formed but one link in the great chain of corruption, and one link could not stand alone: it could only move by following those which went before and dragging after it those that came behind. Without debating a useless point of morals, Bigot quietly resigned himself to the service of his masters, or rather mistresses, after he had first served himself.

If the enormous plunder made out of the administration of the war by the great monopoly he had established were suddenly to cease, Bigot felt that his genius would be put to the test. But he had no misgivings, because he had no scruples. He was not the man to go under in any storm. He would light upon his feet, as he expressed it, if the world turned upside down.

Bigot suddenly stopped in his walk. His mind had been dwelling upon the great affairs of his Intendancy and the mad policy of the Court of Versailles. A new thought struck him. He turned and looked fixedly at his secretary.

"De Pean!" said he. "We have not a sure hold of the Chevalier de Repentigny! That young fellow plays fast and loose with us. One who dines with me at the palace and sups with the Philiberts at the Chien d'Or cannot be a safe partner in the Grand Company!"

"I have small confidence in him, either," replied De Pean. "Le Gardeur has too many loose ends of respectability hanging about him to make him a sure hold for our game."

"Just so! Cadet, Varin, and the rest of you, have only half haltered the young colt. His training so far is no credit to you! The way that cool bully, Colonel Philibert, walked off with him out of Beaumanoir, was a sublime specimen of impudence. Ha! Ha! The recollection of it has salted my meat ever since! It was admirably performed! although, egad, I should have liked to run my sword through Philibert's ribs! and not one of you all was man enough to do it for me!"

"But your Excellency gave no hint, you seemed full of politeness towards Philibert," replied De Pean, with a tone that implied he would have done it had Bigot given the hint.

"Zounds! as if I do not know it! But it was provoking to be flouted, so politely too, by that whelp of the Golden Dog! The influence of that Philibert is immense over young de Repentigny. They say he once pulled him out of the water, and is, moreover, a suitor of the sister, a charming girl, De Pean! with no end of money, lands, and family power. She ought to be secured as well as the brother in the interests of the Grand Company. A good marriage with one of our party would secure her, and none of you dare propose, by God!"

"It is useless to think of proposing to her," replied De Pean. "I know the proud minx. She is one of the angelic ones who regard marriage as a thing of Heaven's arrangement. She believes God never makes but one man for one woman, and it is her duty to marry him or nobody. It is whispered among the knowing girls who went to school with her at the Convent, — and the Convent girls do know everything, — and something more, — that she always cherished a secret affection for this Philibert, and that she will marry him some day."

"Marry Satan! Such a girl as that to marry a cursed Philibert!" Bigot was really irritated at the information. "I think," said he, "women are ever ready to sail in the ships of Tarshish, so long as the cargo is gold, silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks! It speaks ill for the boasted gallantry of the Grand Company if not one of them can win this girl. If we could gain her over we should have no difficulty with the brother, and the point is to secure him."

"There is but one way I can see, your Excellency," De Pean did not appear to make his suggestion very cheerfully, but he was anxious to please the Intendant.

"How is that?" the Intendant asked sharply. He had not the deepest sense of De Pean's wisdom.

"We must call in women to fight women in the interests of the Company," replied the Secretary.

"A good scheme if one could fight and win! But do you know of any woman who can lay her fingers on Le Gardeur de Repentigny and pull him out from among the Honnetes Gens?"

"I do, your Excellency. I know the very one who can do it, replied De Pean confidently.

"You do! Why do you hesitate then? Have you any arriere pensee that keeps you from telling her name at once?" asked the Intendant impatiently.

"It is Mademoiselle des Meloises. She can do it, and no other woman in New France need try!" replied De Pean.

"Why, she is a clipper, certainly! Bright eyes like hers rule the world of fools — and of wise men, too," added Bigot in a parenthesis. "However, all the world is caught by the bird-lime. I confess I never made a fool of myself but a woman was at the bottom of it. But for one who has tripped me up, I have taken sweet revenge on a thousand. If Le Gardeur be entangled in Nerea's hair, he is safe in our toils. Do you think Angelique is at home, De Pean?"

The Intendant looked up at the clock. It was the usual hour for morning calls in Quebec.

"Doubtless she is at home at this hour your Excellency," replied De Pean. "But she likes her bed, as other pretty women do, and is practising for the petite levee, like a duchess. I don't suppose she is up!"

"I don't know that," replied Bigot. "A greater runagate in petticoats there is not in the whole city! I never pass through the streets but I see her."

"Ay, that is because she intends to meet your Excellency!" Bigot looked sharply at De Pean. A new thought flashed into his eyes.

"What! think you she makes a point of it, De Pean?"

"I think she would not go out of the way of your Excellency," De Pean shuffled among his papers, but his slight agitation was noticed by the Intendant.

"Hum! is that your thought, De Pean? Looks she in this quarter?" Bigot meditated with his hand on his chin for a moment or two. "You think she is doubtless at home this morning?" added he.

"It was late when De Repentigny left her last night, and she would have long and pleasant dreams after that visit, I warrant," replied the Secretary.

"How do you know? By St. Picot! You watch her closely, De Pean!"

(To be continued.)

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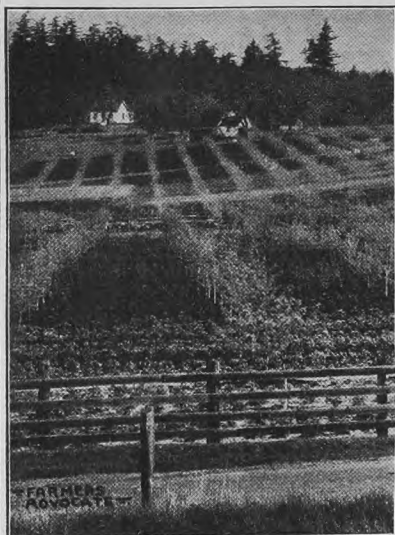
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can be made to earn over  
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**FOR YOU**

Any one who is familiar with the results from Kootenay Fruit Land will tell you that the **safest** and **surest** way to gain a large and permanent income from a small outlay is to get hold of a few acres of Kootenay Fruit Land.

The Kootenay District has the most excellent climate in the world. There are no extremes in temperature. Here all kinds of fruit especially peaches, plums, pears, apples, grapes, cherries, strawberries ripen to perfection and grow to enormous size.

For sport no country is more favored. Game of all kinds abound and our mountain, lakes and streams are alive with fish.

**REMEMBER** that the extent of fruit land in the Kootenay is limited and our valley is fast filling up. Investigate now while land prices are reasonably low.

Are you interested. If so fill in coupon.

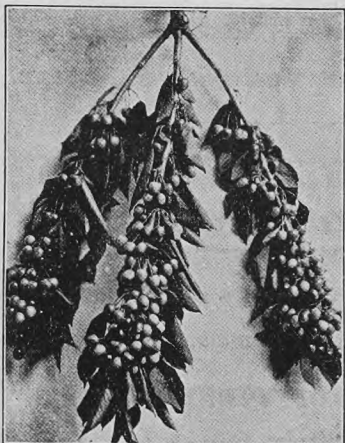
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Send to me free and without any obligation on my part, map and full information regarding your Cloverdale fruit land proposition.

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## THE "KOOTENAYS"

On a map of British Columbia, draw a line due south-west from Revelstoke to Midway, then follow the 49th parallel east to the Alberta boundary, thence northward along the summit of the Rockies to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence west to point of commencement, and you have enclosed what is known as the "Kootenay country."

Famous for a long period as a rich mining district, and lately having become a big factor in the lumber production of the west, it is of comparatively recent date that it has attracted the attention of homeseekers and investors as a fruit-growing district.

Be this as it may, it is a matter of record that the beginning of the fruit industry in Kootenay dates back as far as 1885. In this year W. H. Covert took up a pre-emption of three hundred and twenty acres in the vicinity of Grand Forks and planted a few fruit trees, bringing them—in the free phraseology of the west—from Spokane on the hurricane deck of a cayuse. The orchard on the Covert Estate is now the largest producing orchard in the Kootenay, although a large portion of it has passed into other hands. Nine carloads of prunes were a part of the product of this orchard last year.

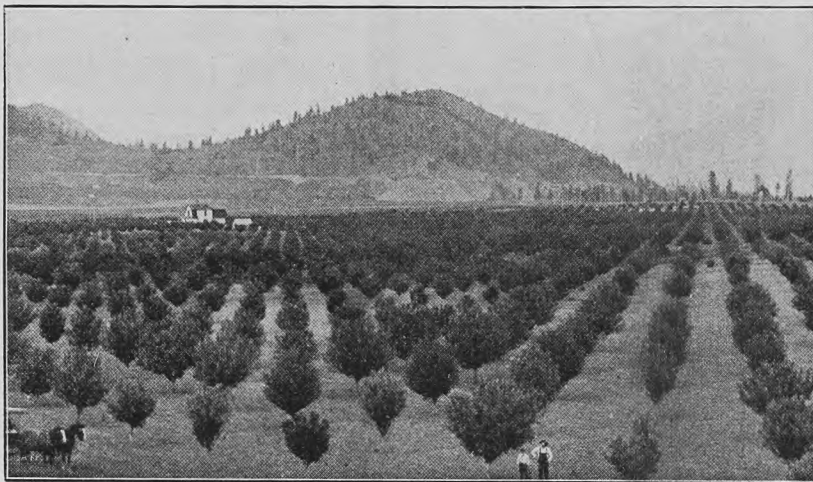
At Fairmount Springs in the Wind-

enay at Waneta. Following in the wake of the great development on the other side of the line a number of districts are opening up on this side in the vicinity of this great river, two wide portions of which are known as the Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes. On the other lakes and rivers of Kootenay, equally promising sections are being opened up.

The Nelson district can lay claim to being the pioneer in the present immigration movement to the fruit lands of Kootenay. As a result of this and the energetic advertising, coupled, of course, with the merit of the season itself, it is perhaps better known than any other portion of the Kootenay district.

Moving eastward we find that the shores of the West Arm and the main Kootenay Lake are dotted with orchard homes and new settlements are being made constantly. On the upper end of the lake the Kaslo district has achieved considerable fame as the home of the prize-winning Gravensteins while further north the Howser Lake section is coming to the front and gives promise in time of ranking with the older and better developed parts of the Kootenay.

A short distance from the lower end of the lake is situated the Creston district, which has won a name for itself of late years. Creston straw-



PART OF A 200 ACRE KOOTENAY ORCHARD.

ermere country, there is a very old orchard—old for the Kootenay—which has been in bearing for upwards of fifteen years. However, being a long way from a railroad this district has been kept in the background.

The settlements in the Kootenay centre very largely around the numerous lakes and rivers. There are three distinct reasons for this. The first is that the lakes provide a means of transportation in addition to the ordinary wagon roads and railroads. The second is that a large body of water has a very moderating effect upon the climate, reducing to a minimum the possibilities of late and early frosts. The third is that the water is an attraction in itself, affording, as it does, an opportunity for the fisherman and for those who take a delight in aquatic sports.

It is a fact worthy of note that the fruit sections which are recognized to produce some of the finest—the very finest if the high prices obtained are to be taken as a criterion—apples on the American continent are located either on the banks of, or in the vicinity of the Columbia river. Wenatchee, whose apples are now famous on two continents, is located on the bank of this mighty river. The great Hood River district is tributary to the Columbia and from Kettle Falls to Portland there is a string of noted apple districts.

The Columbia flows through the Kootenay from north to south, passing through Revelstoke and weaving its way southward, leaving the Koot-

berries have been particularly in demand in the prairie market, while the acreage in orchard has increased by leaps and bounds. This district was brought very prominently to the attention of the investing public last fall, when the British Columbia Government placed on the market and sold by auction a very large block of land close to Creston. The high prices received for some of the land sold caused considerable comment at the time.

Further east we come to what is known more particularly as East Kootenay, comprising the country lying in the vicinity of Cranbrook, Atholmer, Wilmer and Windermere. This is a very promising section of the Kootenay, and those who have settled in this part have done well, but largely through lack of advertising this section has not received the attention that its merits deserve.

Coming back to Nelson and moving westward we find a well-developed section along the Kootenay River from Nelson to Robson. Running north from Slocan Junction the traveller passes through the Slocan Valley where there is a large acreage available for fruit culture, and where a goodly number of orchards have been planted during the last year. On the Slocan Lake, the same condition prevails as on the other lakes of Kootenay. All the available land has been taken up and is being subdivided and sold to settlers.

Further west is the Lower and Upper Arrow Lake districts to which

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The Choicest Fruit Land in the

### KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best.  
Level as a Prairie Farm.  
No Rocks or Stones.  
Water for Irrigation at every lot.

No Frosts.  
Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like.  
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Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost.

Prices and terms most advantageous to you.

You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

### Make a Living From the Start

C. P. R. Station, Post Office, Express Office, Village, Large Mill, etc., within ten minutes walk.

Spur on the property. Thirty hours from the Prairie Markets without reshipment. Only 20 miles from Nelson by rail. On the beautiful Slocan River. Good Fishing and Shooting. Title absolute.

The balance of these fine plots will be gone before fall. For full particulars write,

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN  
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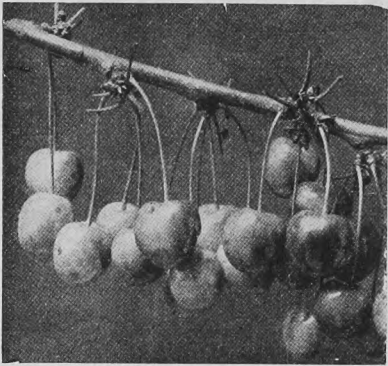
## Dual Purpose Shorthorns

THE long expected era of stronger demand and higher prices for Shorthorn Cattle is at hand. Shrewd buyers are quietly picking up foundation stock or additions to their herds in anticipation of the coming demand. For several years there has been a feeling among Shorthorn breeders that more attention should be paid to milking qualities if the breed is to maintain its popularity. It is therefore probable that cattle in which the milking function has been developed will be in greatest demand.

I wish to call the attention of those who appreciate this fact to the **two young cows (bull calves at foot)** and **three two-year-old bulls** which I shall offer at Provincial Cattle Sale, Brandon, May 27th. These cattle were bred by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ontario, along the most approved lines for beef and milk production and should make good in any herd.

I shall also offer a **splendid roan two-year-old bull**, bred by Barron of Carberry, carrying the blood of **Meteor, Pilgrim (Imp.), Nobleman (Imp.)** and **Topsman** in his four top crosses. It is rarely that a bull of Barron's breeding is offered at auction and breeders in need of a herd-header should not overlook this opportunity.

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is the name of a beautiful illustrated booklet which we wish to send

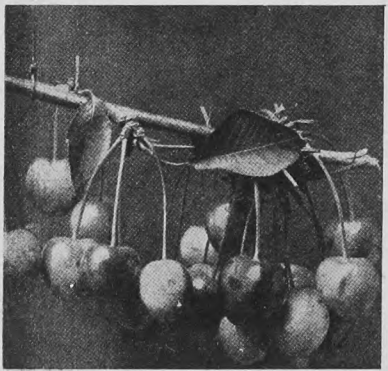
**FREE**

to anyone interested in the Kootenay District a Post Card brings it.

**\$25.00 per acre up**

We have the choicest fruit land in the Kootenay in large and small blocks, every convenience and located near station, which we can offer you for \$25.00 per acre up. It will pay you to write us.

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Teacher.—“If you are kind and polite to your playmates, what will be the result?”

Scholar.—“They'll think they can fight me!”

**LAY FOR WEEKS AT DEATH'S DOOR**

**BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MRS. THOMPSON'S DROPSY.**

It started With Backache [and grew worse till the doctor said she must die

Holt, Ont., May 17.—(Special).—All the countryside here is ringing with the wonderful cure of Mrs. Samuel Thompson, who lay at the point of death for weeks, swollen with Dropsy so that the doctor five different times decided to tap her, but desisted because, as her husband said, “It might be better to let her lie in peace.” After the doctor had given her up, Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Mrs. Thompson's terrible trouble started with pain in the back. She grew worse and the doctor treated her for jaundice for eight weeks. When her feet and legs began to swell, and it was realized that Dropsy was the trouble. For seven months she suffered. The doctor said there was no hope; she must die.

As a last resort Dodd's Kidney Pills were tried. The improvement was slow, but gradually her strength came back. To-day Mrs. Thompson is a well woman. She says, and the countryside knows, she owes her life to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

If the disease is of the Kidneys, or from the Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

a passing reference has been made. A very large number of settlers have located in this section during the past twelve months. It has been estimated that something over four hundred sales of land have been made in the last year and a half. A large number of the purchasers have already entered into occupation of their lands, and are getting their ground ready to plant as fast as possible.

Coming back again to Nelson and moving southward we find a well-settled district in and around Fruitvale and also at Columbia Gardens and Waneta. It is between Robson and Waneta on the Columbia River that the Doukhobor colony has located. They are planting a large acreage this spring.

Crossing the divide between the Columbia and Kettle Rivers, we come to Grand Forks, situated in one of the prettiest valleys of the interior of British Columbia. As has been mentioned previously, one of the oldest orchards in the Kootenay is located in this valley, and already a large tonnage of fruit is being shipped each year. Further west, in the Midway district, fruit-growing is receiving a great deal of attention. This has been brought about to a large extent by the work of a wealthy irrigation company, which built a large flume for the purpose of bringing water from Rock Creek and thus making fertile a large area hitherto much too dry for fruit.

The climate and soil seem to be peculiarly adapted to the growth of fruit and vegetables. Most varieties of apples bear the third year. The Northern Spy and some of the other later varieties bear in about six years, although there have been a few instances where the Spy has borne quite a crop the fifth year.

It must be admitted that it is a very puzzling country. While there is a large acreage of good land there is also a large acreage of very poor land. One block of land may possess all the requirements of a good fruit lot and the adjoining one be very inferior. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for the prospective fruit-grower to select a location with considerable care, and if he decides to buy without seeing the land he needs to make sure that he is buying from reliable parties.

The cost of land will vary from \$35 to \$100 an acre for unimproved land according to the quality and the location. In most instances, the land can be purchased for one hundred dollars an acre or less, and anything selling for more than this must be in a very exceptional location.

The question is very often asked as to the amount of capital necessary for to embark in fruit-growing. This question will not admit of a very definite answer, the amount necessary depending very largely upon the individual and the scope of his operations.

If side lines, such as poultry-raising and small fruit and vegetable-growing is engaged in while the trees are coming into bearing, a much smaller amount will suffice than where it is proposed to depend wholly upon the product of the orchard. Poultry-raising is very profitable, and fresh eggs always bring a good figure. The market furnished by the mining camps is an excellent one, and all kinds of vegetables bring good prices.

In addition to supplying the home market in small fruits, a very promising trade is opening up with the towns and cities on the prairie, the principal difficulty being in the matter of transportation. Now that the government and the C. P. R. are proposing to co-operate in building cooling and cold-storage stations, a great improvement may be looked for. It will mean that the supply can be better regulated, not allowing the markets to become glutted for a few days, and then again to allow a scarcity to appear.

Where the culture of strawberries and other small fruits is carried on in an up-to-date and business-like manner, the returns are very large and running, in instances, as high as \$1,000 an acre. Two years ago a Creston grower sold over four thou-



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Sample 3 dozen Spruce, 3 choice varieties, \$4.00. First in every five orders received, cash returned. Cash with order. Cross, Traders' Bank, Dryden.

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Fruit lands at reasonable prices where irrigation is not required. Climate unsurpassed, rich soil, pure water, goods choools—in fact everything one could wish for to make life worth the living.

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**ARMSTRONG**

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## BRITISH COLUMBIA EAST KOOTENAY IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

It is a well admitted fact that East Kootenay is slowly but surely becoming the Fruit garden of British Columbia. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that our fruit is second to none and yet our prices for fruit lands and terms of payment make it easy for the man with small means to get a good start on the road to wealth. Get here early before prices rise.

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**320 ACRES**—2½ miles from Station, 280 acres cultivated, house and barn, \$25.00 per acre. \$2000.00 cash, balance crop payments. W. C. Presnell, Choice Saskatchewan farm lands, Dundurn, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—South African Land Grants, Half-breed Script and farm lands. S. A. Scrip is good for 320 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Wire or write, G. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Aikens Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

**FOR SALE**—The Clyde Stallion Wawanesa Chief (3211) Sire Jubilee Prince by the Worlds Champion, Prince Patrick, dam, Annie Rooney. 8 years; a very handsome thick active horse, a sure and excellent stock-getter. Others from 2 to 4 years and several Clyde fillies. Prices reasonable. Also French Coach Stallion, "Mercier", winner at Calgary of first and second in progeny class, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd for best light foal by any registered light stallion. Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane Alta.

**KOOTENAY DISTRICT**—51 acres first class Fruit Land. 20 acres cleared, Frame House, large Chicken Houses, Hog Pens, Barn, half-mile from Station, P. O. and School. Price, \$70 per acre, \$800 cash, \$20 per month with 6 per cent interest. Apply Slocan Valley Land Co., Slocan, B. C.

**FOR SALE**—Registered Aberdeen Angus bull fit for service \$60. Worth double the money. P. Hay, Lintrathen, Man.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**—Send for Booklet of choice fruit and other farms, irrigation unnecessary. W. E. Hout, Real Estate, Armstrong, B.C.

**FOR SALE**—Early Potatoes "Flemish Beauty", for seed, one dollar per bushel. W. R. Howay, Arcola, Sask.

**FARM FOR SALE**—In famous Okanagan valley, 320 acres first-class level bottom land. Three hundred acres cultivated. Balance timber. Ideal land for mixed farming or stock-raising. Abundant rainfall. Perry & Jones, Vernon, B. C.

**FOR SALE**—Two first class saddle stallions two years old, Chestnut and Brown. Price \$400 and \$250. D. P. Woodruff, Caldwell, Alta.

**KOOTENAY DISTRICT**—500 acres Fruit Land with House, Barns, and other Buildings, 35 acres cleared. Price \$15,000. One-Third cash. Balance easy terms. This quality land is selling at upwards of \$150 per acre in this district. Apply Slocan Valley Land Co. Slocan, B. C.

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Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

**BANTING STOCK FARM**—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man., Phone 85.

**BERKSHIRES**—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba, Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

**HOLSTEINS**—A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, Alberta. Stock for sale.

**GUS WIGHT**, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

**T. E. WALLACE**, Portage la Prairie, Man. Breeding Shorthorns of various ages for sale.

**D. SMITH**, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

**WALTER JAMES & SONS**, Rosser, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. Four yearling Shorthorn bulls at rock bottom prices. Now booking orders for spring pigs.

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**JAS. BURNETT**, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale Horses. Stock for Sale.

**CASH**—For your Real Estate, Home or Business no matter where it is located or what it is worth I can sell it for you in the shortest possible time. I co-operate with over 10,000 experienced Real Estate Salesmen in every part of North America. If you desire a quick sale send description and price. If you want to buy property of any kind anywhere, tell me your requirements. I can save you money. Address The Real Estate Specialist, Box H, c-o Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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**WANTED**—Whole section to rent on shares for a term of years all broken with good house, out-buildings and water. Box 61, Sedley, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first-class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

**FOR SALE**—Improved large English Berkshires. Young pigs ready end of May. Six dollars each can supply pairs not akin, also White Wyandotte eggs, one dollar per thirteen. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man.

**PORTRAIT AGENTS**, write us; reliable men we start in business of their own and give credit. Merchants' Portrait Co., Limited, Toronto.

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**FOR SALE**—Our choice Galloway Bull. Registered. Sixteen months old. C. I. Baragar, Elm Creek, Man.

**WE CAN SELL** your property, send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—100 acres good farm land on the Yale road 9 miles from New Westminster, 8 acres cleared, 50 fruit trees, small house and out-buildings, 50 acres tightly covered with scrub, 25 acres lightly covered with Alders. Price \$5,200, cash \$1,200, balance arranged, apply to A. R. Stevens, 520 Pender Street, Vancouver, B. C.

**WANTED**—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$15 to \$25 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

**FOR SALE**—Nordheimer Piano, Cabinet Grand, Walnut case. Only slightly used, \$187.00. Easy monthly or Fall payments. The Winnipeg Piano Co., 295 Portage Ave.

**160 ACRES**—Farm land near Woodside Station, Manitoba. For full particulars apply Box L, Farmer's Advocate.

### Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word.

**LOST**—Strayed from Section 30-9-2, three-year-old Gelding; white face and legs. \$10.00 reward will be paid for recovery of same. Thos. Grant, Oak Bluff P. O., Man.

**GEORGE LITTLE**, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorn of best Scotch type. 24-4

**H. C. GRAHAM**, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

**JAS. BRAY**, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-t

**JAMES A. COLVIN**, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

**W. J. TREGILLUS**, Calgary, Alta. Breeder of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire swine.

**HEREFORDS**—At half price from Marples' famous Champion Prize Herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both milk and beef. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man.

**SHETLAND PONIES** and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man.

**WOODMERE FARM**—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

**BROWNE BROS.**, Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

**McKIRDY BROS.**, Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Breeders and Importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

**RATES**—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

**R. P. EDWARDS**, South Salt Springs, B. C. Eggs for hatching from the following breeds: R. C. R. Island Reds, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, at \$1.50 per setting. Stock for sale.

**LITTLECOTE POULTRY YARDS**—Pure bred Barred P. R. eggs. Warranted to hatch a good percentage of strong chicks. \$1.50 for fifteen eggs. Incubator cap, special rates. Few Cockerels left. Mrs. M. Vialoux, St. Charles, Man.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—Duston Strain. Prize winners wherever shown. Cockerels \$2.00 up. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, Box 1063 Regina, W. H. Rothwell.

**LAYING STRAIN**—Buff and White Wyandottes and Brown Leghorns. Eggs: Fifteen, one fifty; thirty, two fifty. J. E. Sinclair, Stonewall, Man.

**McGILL BROS.**—Buncloody, P. O. Manitoba, (Formerly Carroll). Breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Eggs, \$1.50 for 13 or \$5.00 per 100. Birds in our flock that won us prizes. Square deal. "Please our customers" is our motto.

**WHITE ROCK** and Silver Spangled Hamburg Eggs, \$1.00 per setting of 15. Six Hamburg Pullets and Cockerels for \$8.00. J. N. Hipwell, Stonewall, Man.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS**—Champions Winnipeg, Portage, Brandon, Regina. Look up Winnings. Two pens—one fifty, two dollars, fifteen eggs. W. A. Harron, Sperling, Man.

**MRS. ALEX. W. SHAW**, Brandon, Manitoba, Pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, eggs for hatching from both Pullet and Cockerel matings. Half price from 15th of May.

sand dollars worth of strawberries from four acres of land.

The cost of clearing is sometimes quite an item in the outlay necessary to get a fruit lot into shape for planting. Some sections of the district are lightly timbered, and in others the clearing is much heavier. On the average, fifty dollars an acre will cover this item.

As to cost of planting and caring for trees while they are coming into bearing, I cannot do better than quote Mr. A. Lucas, Provincial asayer, who, after going very carefully into the matter, made this statement:

It costs about \$35 an acre to plant an acre in first-class, one-year-old trees, including the cost of the trees and an average of \$15 per acre per annum for the first five years of cultivation, pruning and spraying."

The question is sometimes asked, "Is irrigation necessary in the Kootenay?" The answer must be a dual one—Yes and No. There are sections of Kootenay, notably the lake districts, where irrigation is not considered necessary, but there are other sections where it is absolutely necessary, and during the past few years some very large irrigation works have been undertaken. Even where the rainfall is generally sufficient, it is an added asset to have a creek or stream to fall back upon when nature fails to supply sufficient moisture. It is a case of rain when you want it.

It would take too long to mention in detail the various ways in which the fruit of Kootenay has won recognition during the past few years. It has won numerous medals and prizes at the hands of the Royal Horticultural Society in London and many prizes at a number of the great English fairs. Perhaps no more favorable mention of the fruit of Kootenay was ever made than when Mr. McNeil, Chief of the Dominion Fruit Division, Ottawa, in an address after the New Westminster Fair three years ago, said, "The only Province in Canada that can produce apples of the fancy class is British Columbia, and I have come to the conclusion that the only district, even in British Columbia, is the Kootenay." The writer is of the opinion that even the most enthusiastic Kootenaians would hardly go as far as this, being prepared to grant to other districts of British Columbia what they claim for

**EGGS FOR SETTING**—From pure-bred S. C. White Leghorns and Barred Rocks; have some fine pens of winter layers; city address C. H. Baird, 265 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

**PRIZE WINNING** White Wyandotte eggs for sale, \$1.00 per dozen. \$3.00 per 4 dozen. \$6.00 per hundred. Also young and old birds in fall. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS**—15 for \$2. County Champions. Two pens of select females, headed by a Bradley cock and a Hawkins cockerel. Nine chickens or another setting at half price. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

**CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting. Five dollars per hundred. W. H. Tebb, Langenburg, Sask.

**SINGLE COMB**—White Leghorns. Eggs from two pens (not related) large birds. Heavy winter layers, \$2.00 per setting. Three for \$5.00. A. C. McLennan, Crystal City.

**C. W. ROBBINS**—Breeder. Laying strain Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2.00—15. Chilliwack, B. C.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS**—\$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

**FOR SALE**—Pure-bred Buff Orpington eggs, \$1.00 per setting of 13. W. H. Read, Nanton, Alta.

the Kootenay, but these remarks of Mr. McNeil go to show that the Kootenay is in the premier class.

E. W. D.

## Questions & Answers

### TOUGH MILKERS

I have one or two very hard milking cows. Is there anything I can do to ease them?

Man. C. S.

Ans.—Veterinaries keep steel siphons that may be inserted in the teat and so stretch the opening, but the muscles contract after a time. However, continuous use of these instruments sometimes brings permanent improvement, though not a complete cure. The trouble of using the siphons will be found to be too great a drawback to their use, except in very unusual cases. Better sell the touch milkers and buy others.

### CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Are there any laws against cruelty to animals in Saskatchewan? If so, who do we report to?

J. G. Sask.

Ans.—Yes; the provisions of the animal code apply in Saskatchewan. Lay information before a justice of the peace.

### ABSCESS IN THE UDDER

We have a sick cow we would like to hear from you about. This cow calved on the ninth of March, and at the time of calving had little or no milk in her udder, but as the udder seemed greatly enlarged we endeavored to soften it by rubbing it well with oil and working out what milk there was in it. The next day the udder seemed no better, so we got the use of a milking tube and emptied out all that would come, and, as the udder was still very hard, we still applied the oil. We continued this

treatment three times a day for over a week, when the udder still remained hard, and the milk got thicker and would come out in chunks.

We took hot salt water and bathed the udder, and still drew out the milk with a tube. This was apparently no use, so we tried a drench of salts and ginger, and still the udder got worse, having become inflamed by this time, and the curdled milk which came away from it smells very badly. We are rubbing the udder with camphorated oil and drawing the milk away with the tube. We think this does as much as anything toward softening the udder, but still are dissatisfied with the slow progress.

Alta.

B. D.

Ans.—Your cow has evidently a very bad udder. There are deep-seated abscesses in the gland, which accounts for the disagreeable odor of the discharge. This has gone on for so long a time that we are afraid you will lose your cow as a result. However, the proper treatment consists of warm poultices. Hops are preferable as they make a light poultice. The poultice must be changed often and never allowed to become cold. When the abscesses point on the surface of the udder, they must be lanced, and the matter allowed to escape, the cavities must be well flushed out several times daily with a weak solution of carbolic acid or creolin. It is very probable that the cause of the trouble is tuberculosis of the udder. If this is the case, the cow should be destroyed. Give a tablespoonful of hyposulphite of soda in her mash or drinking water three times a day.

#### WEAK FOALS

1. Two heavy mares, part Clydesdale, bred to heavy Percheron horse, well cared for, well fed on prairie hay and oats, a quart of bran twice a week. Mares were worked on plow and disk harrow until foals were dropped. Foals were very weak, were unable to stand. After some time, both died inside of fifteen and twenty hours, respectively. Kindly give cause of death.

2. Is it injurious to mare-in-foal to feed a small quantity of flaxseed?

Alta.

A. Y.

Ans.—It is not possible to say what was the direct cause of death. There may have been some complaint developed after they were born, but the weak condition at birth indicates either a lack of exercise of the mares during winter with too much work just at foaling time, or an over-fat condition of the mares. The feed given during the winter was all right, provided the mares were out of doors a good part of the time, and work in the spring is not harmful if the mares are brought to it gradually and not given too much of it. Possibly the stable in which the mares were kept was not well ventilated. If every precaution was taken to keep the mares in good health by exercising judicious feeding and pure air in the stables, the weakness of the foals must have been due to some constitutional weakness that can only be guessed at from this distance.

#### ELECTRIC GENERATOR

1. What kind of generator would be best adapted for charging four storage cells of 100 ampere hours capacity, to run a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -h.p. motor, wound for 7 volts?

2. How should generator be wound?

3. What voltage and amperage should generator give?

4. In installing said generator, would it be necessary to use automatic switches? If so, what is their function, and how are they attached?

5. What horse-power would be required to run said generator?

6. Would a windmill, with 10-ft. wheel, be sufficient?

7. At what speed should said generator be run?

W. T.

Ans.—1. Any direct-current generator, giving a somewhat higher voltage and amperage than necessary for the four cells, will be suitable. Each cell will require about 2 volts, and the motor, to give  $\frac{1}{4}$  horse-power, will require 26.3 amperes, hence the generator must produce at least 8 volts and 26.3 amperes, if the cells are arranged in series when charging. If the cells were arranged in parallel when charging, then your generator would have to give 2 volts and 26.3 amperes. The latter, however, is a difficult combination to obtain, so the former would be better, and, indeed, a  $\frac{1}{4}$  horse-power motor running on 7 volts, is a very unusual design.

2. Series, shunt, or compound.

3. Answered in 1.

4. Not unless the generator is to be driven by an intermittent power with no one in charge, such as the windmill. If there were not automatic switches, and the windmill were to stop, then the energy already stored in the cells would discharge back through the generator and run it as a motor, or try to, not succeeding if the load was too heavy, but using up the energy all the same, and all the more quickly. These automatic switches are controlled by means of an electric magnet, acting on an iron armature fastened to the knife edge of the switch. As long as the generator is working, the magnet holds the knife-edge of the switch in position, but the moment the generator stops, and the magnetism disappears, the switch is thrown open by means of a spring. It should be possible to so arrange the details of one of these switches that the circuit would be closed again automatically as soon as the generator was started anew. Considerable fine work and design is necessary in their construction, and they are expensive. If the switch was to be automatic in both cases, that is, making the circuit when the windmill starts, as well as breaking it when the mill stops, the magnet controlling the knife edge would have to be in parallel with the cells when being charged, and the resistance of the wire with which the magnet was wound would have to bear a suitable proportion to the resistance of the cells. But, if the switch was to be only an automatic circuit-breaker, then the magnet controlling it might be either in series, or in parallel with the cells.

5. The horse-power to run the generator would need to be greater than  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  h.p. would do it nicely.

6. In case of a strong wind, a 10-ft. windmill would be sufficient, but not in the case of a light wind.

7. This question could only be answered if all the details of the generator were given. Lacking those, the speed would have to be determined by experiment.

#### STOMACHIC TROUBLE

Collie dog has a peculiar vomiting cough.

H. S. C.

Ans.—This is due to stomachic trouble. Give him 2 drams jalap and 3 grains calomel. If this does not cause purgation, give 2 drams jalap again in 24 hours. Follow up with 3 grains subnitrate of bismuth 3 times daily. Feed on milk, bread, and porridge.

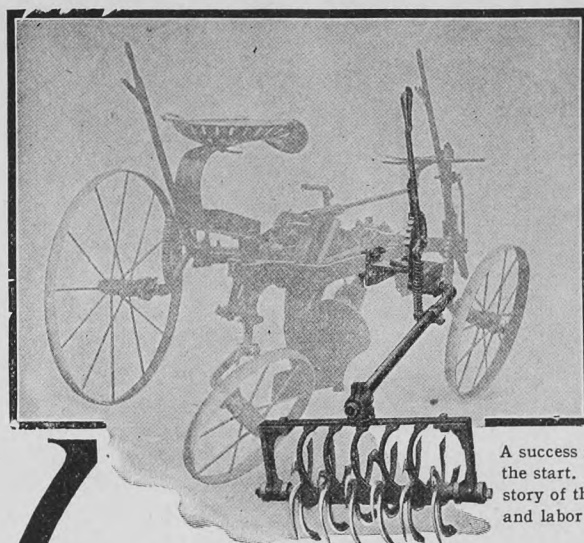
V.

#### WARTS

Horse has very bad warts; not the ordinary kind. They bleed easily if rubbed. I have tried applications which takes the top off them, but they grow larger every time. I took off one that weighed a pound.

W. H.

Ans.—Local applications are too slow in action to remove large warts. Each wart should be carefully dissected off. The horse must, of course, be cast and secured for the operation. After dissection, the raw surfaces should be dressed once daily with butter of antimony (applied with a feather), for a week; then dressed three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water until healed. The daily application of



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As soon as you let the contract for your house decide on your furnace. The "Sunshine" man will be pleased to tell you just how the rooms ought to be laid out with an eye to securing greatest heat from the smallest consumption of coal.

If you want to experiment with the question don't specify "Sunshine."

If you want to settle the question specify "Sunshine."

# McClary's

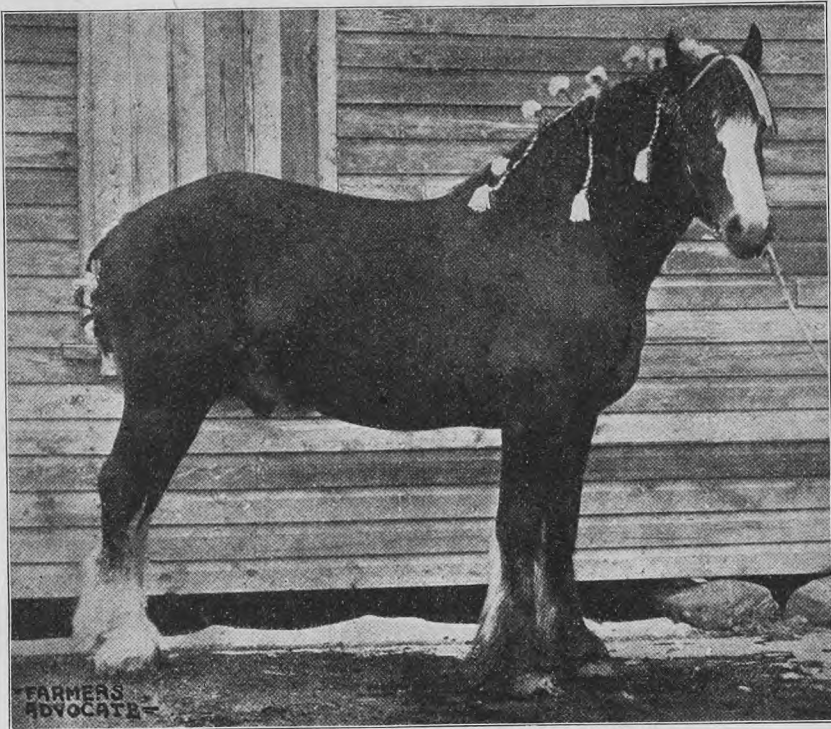
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## UP-TO-DATE PRINTERS

WE are printers of all work desired by the UP-TO-DATE farmer such as Bill Heads, Envelopes, Cards, Catalogs, Booklets, etc. Send in your order and we will, if desired, submit an estimate.

**Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd.**

Winnipeg, Manitoba



FOUR-YEAR-OLD CLYDESDALE STALLION, SONSIE'S PRIDE

By Vanora's Pride, dam, Sonsie Lass, Champion Mare, Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1904. Sonsie's Pride was first at the Maple Creek Spring Show, 1909. Property of Chris. McCarthy, Maple Creek, who also now owns Baron Moncton, Reserve Champion, Calgary, 1909.

any caustic, as butter of antimony, nitric acid, nitrate of silver, etc., will remove small warts, but some grow faster than the caustic destroys. V.

#### A CO-OPERATIVE CONCERN

Some four or five years ago a number of farmers, numbering about twenty, formed a syndicate to buy a \$3,000 threshing outfit. Some took one share, others took three or four, and as high as ten shares. The secretary-treasurer was instructed by the shareholders to have the company or syndicate registered, but he neglected to do so, and it was never done. The shareholders never received any scrip or anything to show what shares they held in the company. Neither did they receive any receipts for the money they paid into it.

1. Is there any difference in the eye of the law between a company and a syndicate?

2. Can a shareholder demand from the officers of the company scrip or something to show what shares they hold in the company?

3. Should this company have been registered?

4. Is it lawful to run a company or syndicate in such a loose manner as this has been?

5. Would it not be a wise thing for the president to call a meeting of the shareholders and have it organized over again in a more legal manner?

A SHAREHOLDER.

Perth Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Yes; many.

2. Yes.

3. Yes; under the Act respecting Co-operative Association (Revised) Statutes of Canada, 1897, Chapter 202).

4. No.

5. Most decidedly; and the requirements of the Act mentioned should be carefully observed and complied with.

#### WORMS

Yearling colt had colic. I gave it a pint of raw linseed oil and it got better. It has since passed some worms. I saw the following prescription in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE: Three ounces each of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, and 2 ounces each of calomel and tartar emetic, to be made into 24 powders. I took the prescription to my druggist and he said there were three poisons in it and that one powder would kill a full-grown horse. Is that so?

Would raw linseed oil do as a purgative instead of aloes, after the last powder has been taken? H. R. P.

Ans.—Your druggist does not know nearly as much about the actions of medicine as he thinks he does. The prescription given is for a full-grown horse. For your colt, take one-third the amount of each drug and make into 24 powders. Give one night and morning until they are all taken. Then purge with 3 drams aloes and 1 dram ginger, or with 10 to 12 ounces raw linseed oil. You gave the colt an excessive dose of oil, but I presume a good part of it was wasted. V.

#### WHAT ACREAGE REQUIRES TO BE BROKEN?

In your issue of March 10th, "L. C.," Sask., asks how many acres it will be necessary for him to break on his homestead when living with his brother in the vicinity. Is he required to break the same area as if he were living on the land? I have a copy of the Government regulations for the information of the public on matters relating to Dominion lands, but am not clear on the question.

Alta.

F. A. K. W.

Ans.—Since the query of "L. C." was answered in these columns there has been issued a new edition of that summary of regulations and departmental rulings relating to Dominion lands, dated April 1st, and the rules become effective June 1st, 1909, replacing all previous summaries, though all entries made previous to June 1st, 1908, are governed by the regulations previously in force. Entries made since June 1st, 1908, are governed by the present rulings. The clause referring to the point in question in the latest regulations says: A homesteader who resides on his homestead is required to break at least 30 acres of the homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for a patent. A reasonable proportion of the cultivation duties must be done each year. When the duties are being performed under the regulations permitting residence in the vicinity, the total required to be broken will be at least 50 acres (of which 30 must be cropped).

If you are living in the vicinity of your homestead and made entry thereon previous to June 1st, 1908, you will be required to break 30 acres before a patent will be granted. If you are living on the homestead you will have to break at least fifteen acres.

#### DOCTOR'S FEE

Is there any limit to the amount a doctor might charge for his services. A man here got his leg broken. The doctor was brought out forty miles and back twice, then he came himself twice, and charged \$1.00 a mile,

and \$15.00 for setting the leg, making \$155.00. Could he collect that amount? M. G. Sask.

Ans.—In the medical fraternity, it is understood that certain charges will be made for certain services, but we cannot say what those charges are. If one can afford it, \$155.00 is not much for a leg, but if he hasn't got very much of this world's goods, \$155 is a big fee to pay. It would be a good plan to talk it over with the doctor. Our experience is that they are the easiest class of men to come to an arrangement with, especially if the patient is poor.

#### SWAMP FEVER

One year ago I bought a horse which, from the start, was very weak, and, when worked, would tire easily and shake on front flank, and his heart would beat twice as hard as it ought to. He kept getting worse and weaker until he died, but he always had a good appetite. He was opened and his heart was three times as large as it ought to be, and there seemed to be an abscess on the one side of it, and the tissue cut out of one side of it, and a pint of solid matter caked in lumps, and kidney had grown to the liver, matter in that also, and one sharp worm eight inches long in each end of kidney. No other worms in the horse. The worms were alive. I would be glad to know first symptoms of swamp fever, and what to give for a cure. Some said it was swamp fever that was wrong with this horse; others said it was his heart. Also state the cause of swamp fever? Sask.

H. W.

Ans.—We are of the opinion that your horse died from "swamp fever." The lesions found by your post-mortem are among those usually noticed in these cases. The symptoms given as noticed by you during the animal's sickness are characteristic of "swamp fever." As to the cause of this disease we are not yet certain, but certain facts point to the causative agent being a parasite, which is inoculated into the blood stream by a blood sucking insect, probably a certain species of mosquito. There is no known treatment for the disease. Practically all the drugs in the pharmacopoeia have been tried and found wanting. The early symptoms do not differ from the symptoms manifested in all fevers, that is, the horse has a rise of temperature three or more degrees, there is more or less lassitude, the horse lags behind if in harness, his appetite may be impaired

#### MIXING MORTAR

How should mortar be mixed for building a foundation wall? Sask.

C. J.

Ans.—Slake quicklime in water, and mix it with clean, not too fine sand, in the proportions of one of lime to about seven parts sand. Slake the quicklime in as little water as possible. This makes the ordinary lime and sand mortar used in brick or stonework. For foundations, Portland cement is usually added to this to make a harder and more impenetrable mortar. Add about one-quarter the quantity of cement you use of lime.

#### HOMESTEAD REQUIREMENTS LUMBER FOR A SHANTY

1. Am I compelled to live on my homestead six months in a year, having parents within nine miles of my homestead, but who own no farm?

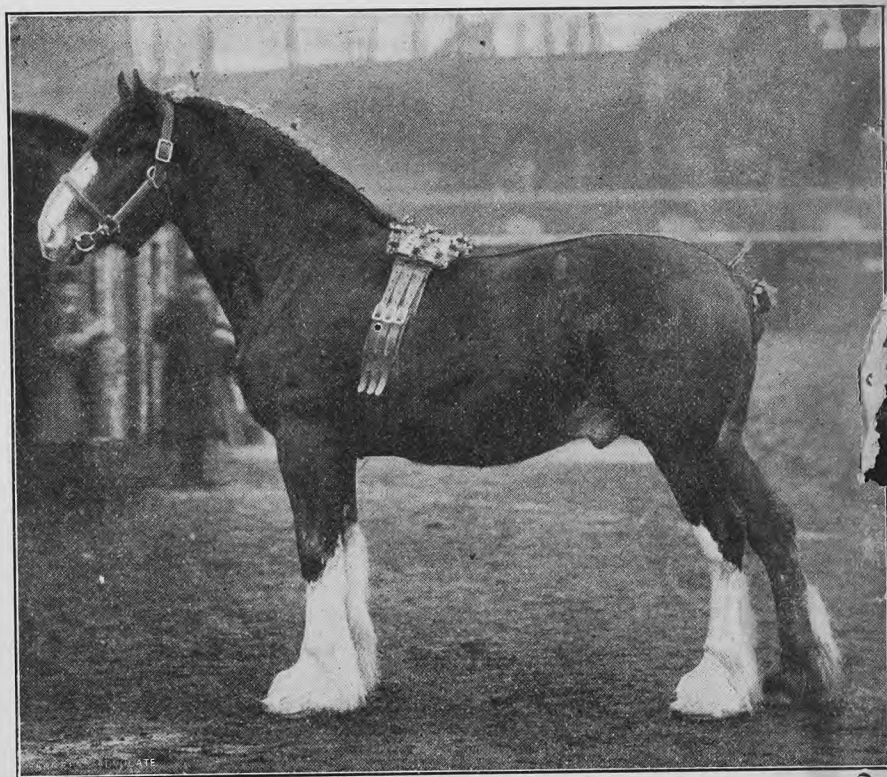
2. How much shiplap, siding, rough lumber and No. 1 cedar shingles, with shiplap flooring, will be required for a shanty 14 feet by 18 feet, with nine-foot studding and a pitch roof?

Man.

HOMESTEADER.

Ans.—1. The government regulations say that if a homesteader resides with his father, on land in the vicinity of his homestead, the provisions of the act with regard to residence shall be satisfied, the term vicinity meaning in the same township or cornering or adjoining townships. Our interpretation of this provision of the Act is that you will have to reside the required period each year on your homestead, the parents not living on land in the vicinity.

2. In round numbers you will require 600 feet rough lumber for lining, 600 feet siding, 300 feet of



BONNIE BUCHLYVIE (14032)

Clydesdale Stallion, bay, foaled 1906. Winner of first in his class and the Cawdor 50 gs. Cup, Stallion Show, Glasgow, 1909. Sire, Baron 'o Buchlyvie.

## PREVENT BLACKLEG

### BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

To introduce we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

## CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY CALIFORNIA

The feeling in St. Thomas is that J. H. McArthur, a veteran of the South African War, and a Pere Marquette fireman, is deserving of a Carnegie medal. On Monday night McArthur saw a little girl with her feet caught in a cattleguard, in a track on which a train was fast approaching. Jumping off his engine McArthur released the little girl at peril to himself and, coolly boarding the rear end of his own train, continued his journey.

\* \* \*

Said a witness who once appeared before Mr. Justice Maule in London: "You may believe me or not, but I have stated not a word that is false. I have been wedded to truth from my infancy." "Yes," replied the judge, "but how long have you been a widower?"

\* \* \*

In some of the Scotch churches it is, or was, the snobbish custom for the minister to bow after pronouncing the blessing to the principal heritor or heritors. On one occasion the Rev. Dr. Weightman, of Kirkmahoe, being a young bachelor, omitted to salaam the ladies in the Dalswinton pew rather through shyness than discourtesy. A few days later he was taken to task for the omission by Miss Miller, the heritor's daughter a famous beauty, who afterwards became Countess of Mar. "Oh, Mr. Weightman, I have a crow to pick with you. Why did you omit to bow to us ladies last Sunday?" "Surely, Miss Miller, you must know that the worship of angels is forbidden in the Church of Scotland?"

### YOU NEEDN'T BE AFRAID

One day a lady who had been reared in the careful luxury of the old-fashioned English home was invited to visit the kitchen of a great metropolitan hotel. She wanted to go, but was afraid. When asked why, she replied, "I'm afraid I'll see something that will forever destroy my appetite for hotel food." She went, and found everything delightfully clean.

Good housewives consider cleanliness and purity first of all; that's why Quaker Oats is their choice among all oatmeals. In making Quaker Oats the grain is sifted and resifted, passing through more than fifty processes of cleaning before it is cooked and rolled.

If you took a handful of oats and scrubbed and polished and wiped each separate grain, it wouldn't then be nearly as clean as Quaker Oats. No human hand ever touches a single grain of Quaker Oats from the field to your kitchen. The best advice on foods you could have is: Eat Quaker Oats every morning for breakfast.

You'll find Quaker Oats put up in two size packages, the regular size and the large, family size for those who are not convenient to the store. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table. Quaker Oats is one of Canada's greatest products.

siding, 300 feet of sheathing, 260 feet of flooring, and 8 bunches of shingles, the roof to have a half pitch.

### HORSES BITE THEIR FEET

I have a team of horses which I used in the haying, and I had to cross a marsh with them. When the winter came I noticed that they would gnaw their feet under the hoofs. It seemed as if there were lice there. Would you advise me what to do? H. O.

Ans.—The only explanation we can give as to the peculiar action of your horses is, that, from passing through the marsh so often, their hoofs became macerated (softened), especially the frogs, and the water would get in through the denuded frogs and irritate the tendon which passes over a small bone in that region to become inserted on the sole surface of the pedal bone. Examine the frogs; if you find them ragged, and the clefts open more than they should be, pare off the loose portions, and dress daily with a small quantity of calomel.

### SEEDING TREATED GRAIN

How much extra seed should I allow when the grain has been treated for smut? Is an extra peck enough? C. S.

Ans.—Very often the grain does not swell enough to necessitate setting the drill thicker than for dry seed, but, generally, grain will not run as freely when it is tough as when it is dry, and if we err in anything in our seed it is in thin seeding. If the seed is tough at all, set the drill for an extra peck.

## GOSSIP

### GET A SHETLAND COLT TO GROW UP WITH THE CHILD

Parents of very young children who recognize the great value of a Shetland pony for a child will do well to purchase a nice weanling and let pony and child grow up together. For a boy or girl now a year old, a weanling secured next autumn will be just the thing. The pony may be taught to drive in harness when it is a year old and by the time it is three years old its little master or mistress will be four and can from then on enjoy riding and driving it.

Meanwhile, when both child and pony are growing up, they will become attached to each other, and it is safe to say that the pleasure they will take in each other's companionship will be worth, just to look at, many times the cost of the pony.

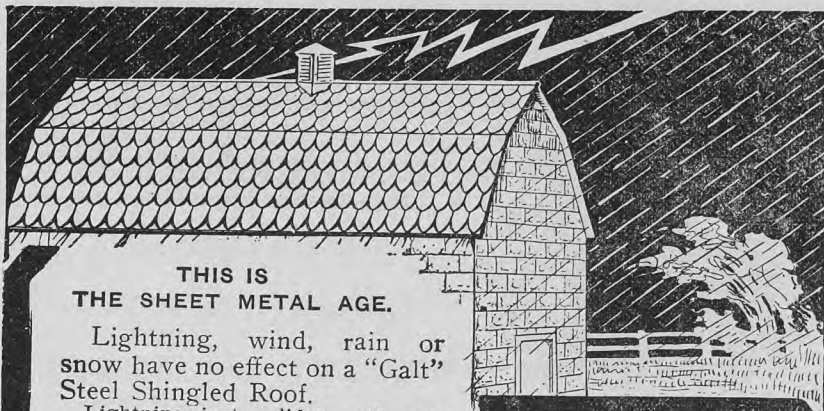
Those who know little about Shetlands have no idea of the way a colt will take to a child that is constantly its companion. With no trace of viciousness in his make-up, the true Shetland becomes as firmly attached to his little master or mistress as a faithful dog does, and he exhibits a lot more of sense.

By the time a weanling becomes of age to ride and drive, the child who has enjoyed his companionship for a couple of years will have made him so thoroughly his willing servant that riding and driving is only an extension of the playful games began during colthood.

It is getting to be the custom of parents who wish to give their children the advantages which the ownership and companionship of a Shetland pony confers to let the child and pony grow up together, and in order to do this to the greatest possible advantage of both the child and the parents—considering the comparatively smaller cost of a weanling—now is the proper time to engage a weanling for next fall's delivery.

### CLYDESDALE SIRE'S CHANGE HANDS

A change of stock horses has been made in two studs that are well known to fair-goers. As announced a few weeks ago, Mr. P. M. Bredt & Sons have placed Trojan at the head of their stud, and now their Baron



### THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

Lightning, wind, rain or snow have no effect on a "Galt" Steel Shingled Roof.

Lightning just glides off our steel roof, follows down the conductors and disappears into the ground.

The continuous, overlapping, interlocking top joint and the Gale-proof, closed-end, side-lock afford no opening for the wind—and entirely prevent water or snow from being blown through the joints—one of the weaknesses of other shingles.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., LIMITED, GALT, ONT.  
Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

## "Galt" Shingles



## Brighten Up

Not only does it take longer to put poor paint on your building than good paint, but you have to do it oftener. Divide the cost of painting your building into three parts and two of them go to the painter. The third part pays for the paint. If you get paint that will last 6 years you can afford to pay more for it than for paint that lasts but 2.

Sherwin-Williams Paint is the highest quality and most satisfactory paint made. We control the most important raw materials from which it is manufactured, make and refine our own linseed oil, and in many other ways safeguard the quality of all S-W. Products. They may cost more per gallon than many cheap and inferior paints but demonstrate their economy on the job by covering more, looking better and lasting longer. Ask your dealer for

## SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Made in Canada THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg



## Inside Facts About All Kinds of Roofing

Before deciding on any roofing, for any purpose, send for our free book which will give you the inside facts about all roofings—shingle, tin, tar, iron—and prepared, or "ready" roofings.

This book is fair, frank, comprehensive. It tells all about the cost of each kind of roofing. It tells the advantages and the disadvantages of each, as we have learned them in twenty years of actual test. It is a veritable gold mine of roofing information.

The reason we send it free is because it tells, too, about Ruberoid roofing.

### The First "Ready Roofing"

Since Ruberoid roofing was invented, nearly twenty years ago, there have sprung up more than 300 substitutes. Many of these substitutes have names which sound like Ruberoid. Before they are laid and exposed to the weather, they look like Ruberoid. But don't let these facts deceive you.

A roof of Ruberoid is flexible enough to stand the contraction of the cold and the expansion of the sun's hot rays.

It is so nearly fireproof that you can throw burning coals on a Ruberoid roof without danger of the roof taking fire.

It is rain proof, snow proof, weather proof. It resists acids, gases and fumes.

These wonderful properties of Ruberoid are due to the Ruberoid gum which we use—our exclusive product.

Ruberoid roofing also comes in attractive colors—Red, Green, Brown, suitable for the finest homes. These color roofings are made under our exclusively owned patents.

The colors of Ruberoid do not wear off or fade, for they are a part of the roofing.

If you are going to roof, though, learn about all roofs. To get this book, address Department 97D The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

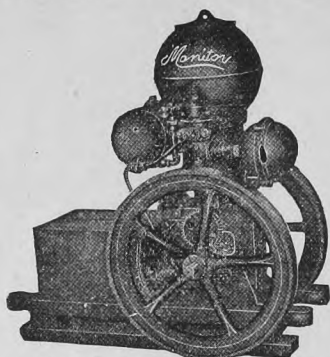
# RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada

New York Hamburg London Paris



7 H. P. Vertical (Hopper Cooled)

## "MANITOBA"

### Gasoline Engines

HAVE NO EQUAL FOR

SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY

DURABILITY and STRENGTH

Every engine undergoes a thorough test before shipment, with the result that **THEY ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION** to the purchaser.

If you are interested in **Gasoline THRESHING ENGINES**, it will pay you to investigate the merits of our **20 HORSE POWER ENGINE**. It is guaranteed to develop 25 horse power, but is sold at the price of a 20 horse.

We manufacture engines in all sizes, from 1 to 25 horse power, Vertical and Horizontal, Stationary and Portable.

We also manufacture **POWER & PUMPING MILLS**, Grain Grinders, Saws, etc.

Send for catalog and copies of unsolicited testimonials.

**MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP CO. LTD.**  
Box 301 BRANDON, MAN.

## WALL PLASTER

### NO MORE LIME PLASTER

Ask your dealer for the "Empire" Brands and write us for Booklet.

**MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

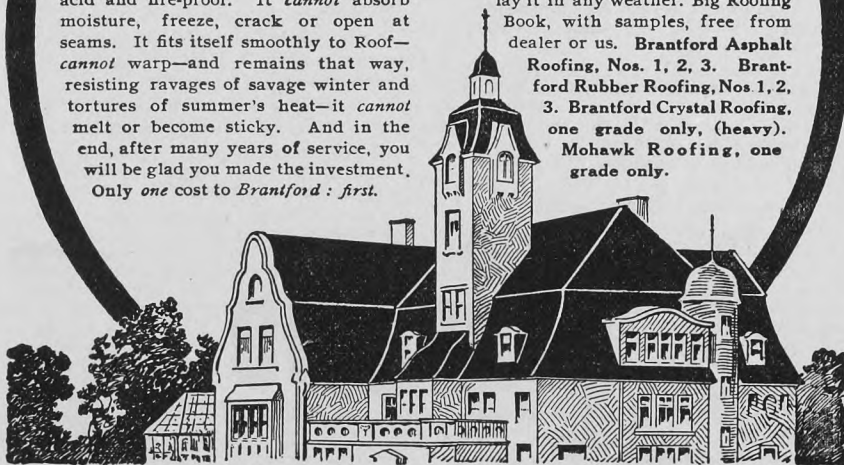
### HOW LITTLE RAIN-WATER REBELS SECRETLY DESTROY MOST ROOFING

Rain-water is deadly to nearly all Roofing, except *Brantford*. It contains millions of little germs which eat away its very life, and you are not aware of this rebellion until Roofing is destroyed. Wood pulp, jute, cotton-cloth, etc., is used as a foundation in most Roofing. It is lifeless, and cannot fight for itself. The refuse coating which does not possess one particle of resistance, is itself injurious to Roofing. Slight bending will produce numerous cracks or open seams, because it is brittle. But the foundation of *Brantford Crystal Roofing* is a long-fibred, evenly condensed sheet of pure Wool, which goes through special Saturation Process, forcing Asphalt saturation through and through, and becoming as hard as flint. This saturated Wool now, alone, is capable of resisting the onslaught of any enemy. But to make it doubly durable *Brantford* is heavily coated with weather-resisting, fire-proof Rock Crystals, which require no painting. After going through this process no Roofing Enemy can effect it.

## Brantford Roofing

is pliable, and water, frost, snow, alkali, acid and fire-proof. It cannot absorb moisture, freeze, crack or open at seams. It fits itself smoothly to Roof—cannot warp—and remains that way, resisting ravages of savage winter and tortures of summer's heat—it cannot melt or become sticky. And in the end, after many years of service, you will be glad you made the investment. Only one cost to *Brantford*: first.

It needs no repairs, and anyone can lay it in any weather. Big Roofing Book, with samples, free from dealer or us. *Brantford Asphalt Roofing*, Nos. 1, 2, 3. *Brantford Rubber Roofing*, Nos. 1, 2, 3. *Brantford Crystal Roofing*, one grade only, (heavy). *Mohawk Roofing*, one grade only.



BRANTFORD ROOFING, CO., Limited, BRANTFORD, CAN.

Gen. Supply Co. of Can., 147 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg Fleck Bros. Ltd., Imperial Bldg., Vancouver

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION THE ADVOCATE

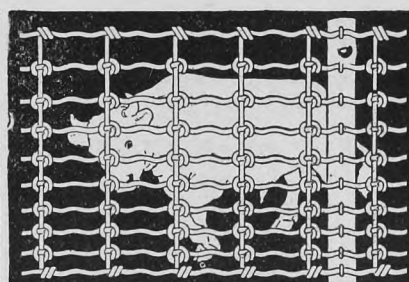
Kerr has been sold by Mr. John A. Turner, of Calgary, to Messrs. J. Hollman & Sons, of Virdin, Alta., "Key Ranch." Messrs. Hollman have one of the best bunches of purebred and grade Clydesdale mares in Canada, and have been capturing the best prizes for heavy drafters at the recent Calgary shows. Baron Kerr is a Baron's Pride horse, and his grandam is by McGregor. He has taken first prize at Regina several times, and has been successfully used by Messrs. Brett for some years.

Mr. Turner has also recently sold McColl, the stallion that was placed third in a strong class of four-year-olds at the recent spring show at Calgary, to Collin G. Ross, "Craig-hurst," Calgary. McColl is by Boreland's Pride, by Baron's Pride, and out of a McGregor mare. Mr. Ross has some very fine registered Clydesdale mares on his ranch.

### SUCCESS IN DRAFT-HORSE BREEDING

Many of our farmer breeders of grade draft horses seem to have fallen into the error of believing that the mating of mares to heavy draft stallions is about all that is required to insure similar weight in the geldings when the time arrives to offer them upon the market. The absurdity of this idea daily is proved to the loss of the breeder. He should bear in mind that the modern breeds of heavy draft horses are not merely the products of selection and continued breeding in a right line, but of feed and shelter, good care and careful handling. The improved animal tends to degenerate toward the old type of the native horse, if any marked change is made in the conditions and circumstances in which he is placed. He was produced in a genial, favorable environment, and if placed in one providing directly opposite conditions he speedily will show the effects. Great weight has come both from selection and complete nutrition. By complete nutrition is meant the feeding of foods in combination or abundance to supply at all times, from foalhood to adult maturity, all of the requirements of the growing animal. Given such feeding good results will follow providing the animal is protected against influences tending to offset the good effects of full nutrition. The best gains are made while the animal is growing so that the draft colt from heavy parents, inheriting as he does the predisposition to become equally heavy in bone and muscle and large in frame when given a chance, will weigh 1,600 pounds and up at from two to three years of age if fully fed from birth until that time. Yet many men try to economize by roughing their colts through on hay, straw and coarse fodder during their first and second winters. The colts appear to thrive fairly well, but they do not attain the maximum weight possible. They fall short of it at least two hundred pounds, and arrive at marketable age not real drafters, but mere "chunks," which are bought up by the professional feeder and fattened like hogs for a later market.

Such fattened horses soon become thin when hard worked, and then are too light to be true drafters. They have disappointed their buyer, who imagined they were real draft horses by reason of their round, fat bodies, and also must of necessity lessen the reputation of the breed they represent. Had they been fully fed while suckling and from weaning time forward, they would have sold as drafters rather than chunks, and it is a fact known to everyone that the high prices are being paid for the heaviest horses of quality rather than for the chunks that have missed materialization of the possibilities of their breeding. The man, then, who breeds draft stock and feeds it in such a way as to develop it into something other than draft stock is fooling away his time and missing good money that would belong to him if he had sense enough to earn it. It is ruinous policy to rough colts through the winter on coarse, innutritious straw and hay. They should be



### Fence Friends

Every buyer of Peerless Fence becomes a friend of ours because Peerless fence saves him trouble, money and time. **PEERLESS Woven Wire Fence** is made of all No. 9 Steel Wire well galvanized. **PEERLESS FENCE** requires very few posts, and you save money on the net cost of your fence.

## PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

One of the reasons why **PEERLESS Woven Wire Fence** is better than other fences is because of the **PEERLESS** lock. It holds securely and without damaging the wire, yet there is just enough elasticity to prevent snapping from sudden shocks, changes in temperature or from any other cause. Stock cannot get through it—under it or over it. There are so many advantages in buying **PEERLESS** Fence in preference to others that we have not room in this advertisement to tell you of them.

Your name on a postal brings you our new printed matter, containing much useful information in regard to fencing. Write for it today.

**The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co. Ltd.,**  
Dept. M  
Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



Who's seen my day?

'Tis gone away,  
Nor left a trace

In any place.

If I could only find

Its footfall in some mind—

Some spirit-waters stirred

By wand of deed or word—

I should not stand at shadowy eve,  
And for my day so grieve and grieve.

## Victoria Day

1909



24th MAY 24th MAY

HOLIDAY  
**EXCURSIONS**

Via the

**CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY**

**Fare and One Third**

For the Round Trip, between  
Stations in Canada

**TICKETS ON SALE**

May 21 to 24

**VALID FOR RETURN TO**

May 26, 1909

Canadian Northern Railway Agents will cheerfully furnish any further information or write to

**C. W. COOPER,**  
General Passenger Agent  
Canadian Northern Railway  
WINNIPEG, Man.

## Binds More Sheaves with Less Twine



Plymouth Binder Twine is made right. It works smoothly, ties properly, and the last of the ball feeds as freely as the first. No knots or breaks. Fifty per cent stronger than the strain of any machine actually requires.

## PLYMOUTH Binder Twine

is used more than any other twine because it is known to be the best. Made by the oldest cordage establishment in the United States, where quality and honesty are spun into every ball of twine. Farmers who insist on seeing the wheat-sheaf tag on every ball of twine save money and avoid harvest delays. Get Plymouth Twine of the local dealer.

**PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY**  
Largest Rope Makers in the world—Oldest in America.  
Plymouth, Mass.

generously fed at all times so that they may be kept steadily growing, and if they stop growing in winter time or lose part of the gain made while suckling that loss never can wholly be regained. The bones, sinews and muscles have been stunted for all time, and the dwarfed animal can only be made a make-believe drafter by the fattening process which is detrimental to the work horse.

It is largely for the reason that farmers have been poor feeders of draft colts that they have failed to make a success of the business. They have started well, but failed to feed well, and the colts growing up less in weight than expected, the owners have become dissatisfied and then have spoiled all progress by breeding to an alien sire and forming a new alloy no better than the first and far less potent. By sticking to one breed, until five or six top crosses have been put on, and, at all times, feeding completely for perfect development, there would be no disappointment in the business and the prices would prove profitable. One man who has bred and fed in this way is on record as having received an average of \$177 for his two-year-old, and \$225 for his three-year-old draft colts.—A. S. Alexander, in Bulletin 141, Wisconsin Station.

### BIG DISPERSION SALE COMING

There will be at least one dispersion sale of pure-bred Shorthorns and Clydesdales this summer in the West.

Mr. Andrew Graham has decided to discontinue farming, and is offering for sale the Forest Home Farm, his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle, and all his Clydesdales, and general farm equipment.

The farm is for sale by private treaty, the live-stock and implements will be sold by public auction at the farm, June 2, 1909, sale to commence at 1 p. m. sharp. Live-stock sale to start on arrival of G. N. R. train from the north at Graham.

The Forest Home Farm is situated six miles south of Carman, five miles northwest of Roland and one mile distant from Graham station and elevator on the Great Northern Railway. It contains 560 acres of clean, fertile clay loam, every acre of which is first-class wheat land. The present owner has cultivated this farm for last thirty years with the view of increasing its fertility and keeping it clean of noxious weeds. To this end it has been fenced into 80-acre fields, and a system of crop rotation followed with 160 acres in hay and pasture each year. The hay and coarse grain have been consumed on the place and the manure returned to the soil; by this method the farm has been kept exceptionally free from weeds, and the fertility has been greatly increased.

There is an abundance of good water, pumped by wind-power, that the stock have access to from each field on the farm. The buildings are adequate; up-to-date stabling is afforded for thirty horses and sixty cattle, and accommodation for sixty hogs. The dwelling house is large, substantially built and conveniently arranged, and heated with hot water. The buildings are well protected by a heavy bluff lying to the west and north, of about six acres. This includes a thrifty young apple orchard coming into bearing.

The Shorthorn herd was established in 1893 by selections from the best females obtainable from the best eastern herds. From the herd of Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, a Missie and a Duchess of Gloster; from the Russells, of Richmond, a pair of Rose of Autumns; from James I. Davidson, a Necklace and a Rosamond; from H. Cargill & Sons, an Isabella and a Ury Girl. These animals were the best obtainable from the above noted herds, representing some of the most popular families of the breed, and made a grand foundation on which to establish a herd. Manitoba Chief (20044), the first bull used to any extent on the herd, was one of the best sons of the famous Indian Chief (imp.). This bull's stock was exceptionally successful in the showing, carrying off a large proportion



**No more paint for me!  
I've now covered every roof  
on my place with Amatite.**

To buy a roofing that requires painting is inviting trouble.

Painted roofings are as out of date as the harvester machinery of thirty years ago.

The roofing of to-day needs no painting. That's one of its great features.

If you are still using the "old rubber kind," the kind that requires painting every year or two to keep it tight, we want to tell you about Amatite; why it needs no painting; why it wears longer than the "smooth surfaced" roofings, and why it costs less.

First—Its chief ingredient is Coal Tar Pitch—not a "secret compound" but a well known, long tested material, recognized by engineers as the greatest waterproofing material known. Two layers of this material are used in every sheet of Amatite.

Second—We use two layers of the best grade of wool felt to hold the pitch in place. This wool felt gives tensile strength to the roofing, and is the best material known

for that purpose.

Third—On top of these four layers is a real mineral surface. This surface requires absolutely no painting, and adds materially to the life of the roofing. It is fire retardant. It is permanent.

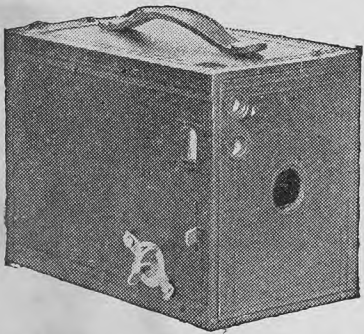
### FREE SAMPLE

We want to send you a sample so that you can see what a solid, substantial waterproof roofing Amatite really is. Write to-day. Address nearest office.

**PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**  
TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG,  
VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N.B.,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

## A Free No. 2 Brownie Camera

With this Camera you can take many photos of farm scenes, favorite animals, or other subjects. And the Camera will not cost you anything.



**Description**—For rectangular pictures 2½ x 3½ inches. Capacity, 6 exposures. Size of camera, 5½ x 4 x 3½ inches. Weight 13 ounces. Lens, Meniscus, fixed 4½-inch focus. Shutter, Eastman rotary, with three stops. Two finders.

A reliable article made by a firm that has a reputation for turning out only first-class goods. Simple to understand, easy to operate, and works with most satisfactory accuracy. Can't be bought for less than \$2

### Send Three New Subscribers

at \$1.50 each, to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Winnipeg, and the camera will be forwarded to you, securely packed and carriage prepaid.

Commence now to get your friends interested, and when you receive the camera you can take their pictures.

**Farmer's Advocate of  
Winnipeg Ltd.**

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

### DISPERSION SALE

## FOREST HOME FARM

FIFTY HEAD

## Shorthorns and Clydesdales

POMEROY, MAN., JUNE 2nd, 1909

At the Forest Home Farm on the above date I will offer for sale my herd of registered Shorthorns. These cattle are mostly of my own breeding, have been bred from foundation stock that was drawn from the first herds of the Dominion, from such well known herds as those of Jas I. Davidson, H. Cargill and Sons, Arthur Johnston, and others. There are in the offering sons and daughters of such well known sires as Manitoba Chief, Missie's Prince, Robbie O'Day, Golden Standard and Tam Glen. Individually the offering is one of considerable merit, and as the Forest Home Shorthorn Herd, since its establishment, has been managed with the one object of producing animals, that in vigor and usefulness would satisfy the requirements of the West, I believe intending purchasers will find stock to their fancy among the Shorthorns offered.

Eleven registered Clydesdales are in the horse sale, two stallions and nine mares. The stallions are two-year-olds, Masterpiece (imp.) and Goldmine, the former a grandson of the famous Hiawatha, sire, Marcellus, the latter sired by Pride of Glaswick. Among the females are Queen Anne (imp.), four Cherry mares, and other females from Stanley Prince, Vigorous, Vanguard and Cairnbrogie Chieftain.

The sale is without reserve. In addition to the above mentioned stock, farm implements, machinery and other non-registered farm stock will be sold. Catalogs giving details of the breeding of each individual furnished on application.

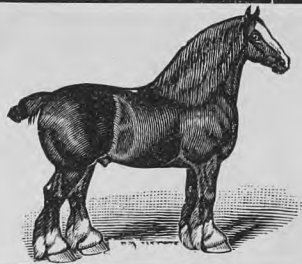
Terms, seven months' credit on approved joint notes with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. Parties from a distance requiring credit should bring letters of recommendation from their bankers.

**ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.**

**T. C. NORRIS, Auctioneer**

**Pomeroy, Man.**

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. PLEASE MENTION THE A VOCA



## It Pays to Advertise

To prove this assertion we have on our files letters of hundreds of satisfied advertisers and a great number of them are stockmen. A small ad. placed now may be the first step to a great business. TRY IT. Write for rate card and any advertising information you may require to

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg.

14-16 Princess Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

## 10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds They are of such noted families as Broadhooks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from Imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm, a mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



## Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



## Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price Doz.	50 Tags
Cattle	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle	60c.	\$1.50
Sheep or Hog	40c.	\$1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle labels with name and address and numbers; Sheep or Hog Labels with name and numbers. Write for sample, free.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

## A SNAP FOR A START IN PURE BRED YORKSHIRES

A large number of young pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock. Ready to ship any time in May. Registered for \$7.00 each. Crated F. O. B. Napinka. This offer holds good till June 1st. We also have Shorthorns for sale.

A. D. McDONALD  
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

## Bargains in Registered Yorkshire Swine

Mail us \$7.00 and we will ship you a pig and pedigree. They are bred from prize-winning stock and we are going to have a lot of them. First lot weaned and ready to ship, 1st week in April. Don't miss it. Can ship C. P. R. or G. T. P. direct.

Glendenning Bros. Harding, Man.

## HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON

Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B.C.

## \$50.00 to \$75.00

Will buy a young Shorthorn bull, from nine months to two years old, or a female of breeding age. Registered, foundation stock, from best breeds in Ontario and Manitoba. This stock has been bred with a view of combining beefing and milking qualities. Correspondence solicited. Full descriptions of stock required.

J. BOUSFIELD,

MacGregor, Manitoba

## D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S. Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

Importer and Breeder of High-class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.



## To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS

I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA

## STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd now headed by Jilt Stamford. This bull won second at Dominion fair, Calgary, and first at Brandon fair 1908. Several bulls the get of my Championship bull Allister, for sale. Improved Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Dalmeny strain. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Pairs headed by the first and second prize Cockerels at Provincial Poultry show Regina 1909. Eggs for sale.

R. W. CASWELL,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER.

Phone 375, Box 13 Saskatoon, Sask.  
C.P.R., C. N. R. and G. T. P.

## STOCKMEN

Have you any stock to sell? If so, why not advertise and receive a good price for them. The Farmer's Advocate enters 20,000 homes every week. Why not use this good medium at once. Write for rates, etc.



## Melrose Stock Farm

### SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three year old.

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



## J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm  
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine.  
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

## Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

## Brampton JERSEYS

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

Our next shipment for the West leaves here about 1st of May.

We have anything you wish in Jerseys, male or female. Orders for this shipment should be in at once.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

## THOROUGHBREDS

Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by Kelston, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion for sale at reasonable price, correspondence solicited.

R. DALE, S. QU'APPELLE, SASK.

of the prizes wherever shown. The next stock bull, Robbie O'Day (22672), bred in the purple, of immense scale and good enough to win first for bull and get in both Winnipeg and Brandon as well as first in his class. Next in turn was the richly-bred Golden Standard (34686), a Toronto winner, followed by Missies' Prince (37863). A Marr Missie, by Prince William, breeding good enough for the most fastidious. A number of the young females in this sale are by this bull. The present stock bull, Tam Glen (imp.) (45227) is proving himself an exceptionally good sire. The youngsters in the herd, one year and under, are by this excellent sire, and all females of breeding age will be in calf to him at time of sale. The Forest Home Shorthorns have been remarkably successful in the show-ring, carrying off for years a large proportion of the best prizes at both Winnipeg and local fairs. The herd will be found in fine breeding condition, and everything offered will be sold without reserve.

The Clydesdales number eleven head of which nine are females and two two-year-old stallions. The Clydesdales are large and massively built, some imported and some home-bred. In the lot are some that stood high in hot competition at Winnipeg fair the last two years.

The sale will be in charge of T. C. Norris, and the live-stock fraternity and farmers in the district will, no doubt, endeavor to make the event a red-letter day of 1909.

## BUYING FARM MACHINERY

The problem of buying farm machinery is one that is constantly confronting the farmer. It is a question of the greatest importance for upon how well it is solved often depends success or failure. It has been a noticeable fact in the Northwest, at least, that where a farm is found encumbered with mortgages, there one generally finds also, the farm yards cluttered with an excessively large machinery scrap pile, which has assumed unnecessary proportions as a result of aimless and indiscriminate methods in the purchase of machinery. This does not mean that a farmer should stint and economize in the purchase of farm machinery to the extent of trying to get along with any old make shift of a machine. On the other hand it is often economy, if there are superior machines on the market, to relegate an inadequate implement to the scrap pile long before it is actually worn out.

To be an intelligent purchaser of machinery, a farmer must be a close observer of every make of machine in his line on the market, and as soon as a new machine makes its appearance, its merits should be carefully and impartially investigated. The choice of many farmers seems to be guided more by the color and gaudiness of the paint used than by a thorough investigation of the material, construction, and adaptability of the machine in question. It should be remembered that many machines are painted to cover up defects rather than to have the paint serve as a protective coating over the machine. Such machines are apt to be among the gaudiest and are often decked with a galaxy of colors and stripes admirably calculated to detract attention from frail and trinket like constructions which, it is only too palpable, are made primarily to sell. There are also many farmers who work for years with a certain implement without knowing its name or that of the makers. It seems that the natural curiosity of every man to get the best should make him interested enough in his machine to learn by whom they are made. Another thing that often brings a farmer to grief is his desire to get a machine as cheaply as possible. It should be remembered that a machine that will last the longest and perform the best service is the cheaper machine to buy, for it is a great truth about agricultural machinery that "quality is remembered long after price is forgotten."

It is not, however, always possible or expedient for the farmer to, unaided, study and investigate the relative merits of a large number of machines as must necessarily come under his

## WAS WEAK AND THIN

ONLY WEIGHED 73 POUNDS.  
NOW WEIGHS 113 POUNDS.

Had Heart Trouble and Shortness of Breath for Six Years.

## MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

cured Mrs. K. E. Bright, Burnley, Ont. She writes: "I was greatly troubled, for six years, with my heart and shortness of breath. I could not walk eighty rods without resting four or five times in that short distance. I got so weak and thin I only weighed seventy-three pounds. I decided at last to take some of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking eight boxes I gained in strength and weight, and now weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds, the most I ever weighed in my life. I feel well and can work as well as ever I did, and can heartily thank Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for it all."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## The Season is Too Late for Seeds

TRY PLANTS.

We have a large stock of Bedding PLANTS AT 40c. PER DOZEN.

VEGETABLE PLANTS:

Cabbage	50c. per 100
Tomatoes	\$1.00 per 100
Cauliflower	\$1.00 per 100
Celery	\$1.00 per 100

## The Patmore Nursery Co.,

Established 1883. Brandon, Man.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

### Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

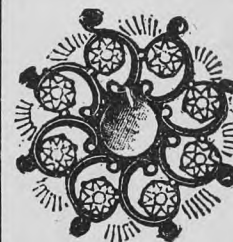
—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket  
Veterinary Adviser.

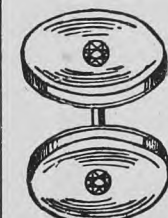
Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists  
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate.



VALUABLE  
JEWELRY  
FREE  
BOYS and GIRLS—  
Your Chance!



Any one of the above illustrated articles of Jewelry—Lady's Gold Brooch set with 8 flashy brilliants, with pearl and colored stone centre, Man's Gold-plated lever Cuff Links with pretty cut stone setting, or Lady's Gold-plated Ring, brilliantly set with small diamonds and large cut stone centre—given free for selling only 6 Boxes of Dr. Snyder's Famous Vegetable Pills at 25 cents each. The pills are the greatest Remedy known for indigestion, Catarrh, weak or impure blood, and also for all Liver and Kidney Troubles. They sell very quickly. Send your name and address will do. Write at once. A Postal Card

and we will mail you the Pills. The Reliable Premium Co., Waterloo, Ont. Dept. H

## Stockmen!

Let us sell your stock for you. The method is easy. Write us for rate card, send your ad. and customers will come.

**Horse Owners! Use****GOMBAULT'S  
CAUSTIC  
BALSAM**A Safe Speedy and  
Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH.

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

**Fumigate  
Your Fields**

That's the only way to protect your crops from the bugs.

A large percentage of all Bugs that prey on Fruits, Vegetables and Grain live in the soil.

**APTERITE**

by destroying insect life wholesale, vastly increases the yield from every field and orchard.

"APTERITE," placed in the ground at ploughing, will absolutely kill Eelworms and wireworms, all ground Larvæ and soil insects, Woodlice, Slugs, Millipedes etc.

**Tell us** your Bug Troubles and mention this paper and we will tell you—free of charge—what to do to rid soil, trees and vines of all destructive insects.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally or direct from 15  
WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS - TORONTO.

**SEED OATS**

LINCOLN 65c. per bus. F. O. B. Birtle  
WAVERLEY Miniota or Uno.

grown on breaking, no wild oats, true to name, cleaned ready.

DANISH 50c. per bus. from backsetting, not on ISLAND account occasional black oat cleaned and not guaranteed, otherwise a splendid seed for main crop, true to name, large plump kernel, grade No. 1 white, bags extra.

COLTART &amp; ORR, Beulah, Man.

**ABSORBINE**

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Sore Bunches. Cure Boils, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

Horse Book 7 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocele, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.  
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.  
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg;  
The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary;  
and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.



No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's****Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket  
Veterinary Adviser**

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

attention, if he wishes to be properly posted. To supplement his own observation he can, for example, exchange opinions with his neighbors and in this way save himself and his neighbors many costly experiments. It should be remembered in this connection, however, that it is often the fault of the operator rather than that of the machine that the latter fails to work. A machine, no matter how ingenious, must always remain an inanimate object and cannot be expected to furnish the guiding intelligence. When a machine, as is too often the case, is at the mercy of a person who cannot resist the temptation to use the monkey wrench on every nut and tension without first having a definite idea about what he is trying to get at, the machine can hardly be expected to do its work properly.

It may seem difficult to definitely pick out the best machines among a lot of bad and indifferent ones, but where guess work is eliminated and the investigation systematized the gravamen of the problem is considerably simplified.

In deciding the value of a farm machine, the following are among the most important points to be considered:

**THE QUALITY OF THE MATERIAL USED IN  
THE CONSTRUCTION**

To determine this it is not only necessary to learn what material is actually used in the different parts of the machine, but to know just what material gives best satisfaction and wear for that particular service.

**THE MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION**

This important phase is considered from the standpoint of lightness consistent with strength and durability. The frame of a machine, may, for example, contain more than enough material to ensure sufficient strength if correctly designed and the bracing members are so placed as to most effectually counteract every possible stress. A first-class steel windmill tower admirably illustrates this point. It is so strong that it scarcely ever fails, yet the design is so accurately proportioned that it contains scarcely a pound of material not absolutely necessary in its construction.

To be a competent judge of good workmanship one must have some idea of the process of manufacturing agricultural machinery. Defective workmanship, however, is often so apparent that it is revealed by the most cursory examination. For example, the machine work done on some traction engine parts is so good that a strap-end connecting rod appears like a solid-end construction, while on other makes paper liners may be found between castings which should have been fitted by machine work.

The draft problem is also a vital one but is simple in solution and can be decided by the attachment of a good dynamometer.

The capacity and adaptability of a machine demands its share of attention as well. The importance of capacity is especially eminent in such machines as binders and separators which are used only during a comparatively few days of the year, but which when in use, must perform their work with the greatest possible dispatch. Some machines are better adapted for certain localities than others. For example,—the most progressive plow companies will manufacture a certain shaped mold-board for the Red River Valley, another for the black lands, another district, and still another for the loose, sandy soil peculiar to certain sections. A company that goes to this great additional expense of manufacture in order to meet the special demands of certain localities deserves the patronage of the farmer and usually gets it in the long run. But it would be more encouraging for the enterprising manufacturer and vastly more economical for the farmer if, by a more discriminating system of purchase, the superior machine was chosen at the outset. With a business-like method of buying, the farmer would not only effect great saving but would compel the manufacturers to do their own experimenting which would surely result in a better class of farm machinery.

—R. M. DOLVE, Instructor in Farm Mechanics, North Dakota Agricultural College.

**THE DISPERSION SALE**

of the Forest Home Shorthorns and Clydesdales will be held at the Farm, June 2nd.

The Farm, one of the best in the province, containing 560 acres, is for sale on easy terms.

For fuller particulars see future issue. For sale catalogue write.

**ANDREW GRAHAM****Pomery P. O., Man.****JOHN GRAHAM****Carberry, Man.****McLeod, Alta.**

I want to clean out my stables of horses before the season closes, and will sell what I have on hand during the next month at very attractive prices. All horses young and just lately imported and no better breeding in the country, and their individual merit is as good as their breeding. Prices from \$600.00 up.

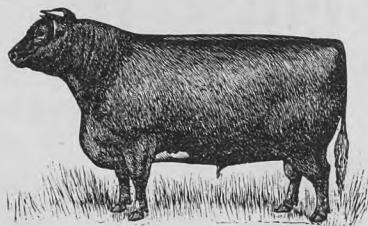
**SHORTHORNS**

I have two choicely bred bulls still on hand and both ready for service, and females of all ages for sale.

If you are in the market don't buy until you see my stock or write at least and let me get in touch with you, or to John Craig at McLeod, Alta.

**LAKEWOOD FARM****THE GREATEST  
BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT  
IN THE WORLD.**

WE have on hand a large number of the choicest American-bred Percheron stallions to be found in the country. A greater part of these are sired by the world-famous Calypso, who has sired more State Fair and International prize-winners than any other stallion of the breed. We have reserved these stallions especially for the spring trade, and for the next 60 days will make prices that will move them. If you want a strictly high-class horse that has not been injured by over-feeding, and one that is already acclimated, do not fail to write us. Address

**Lakewood Farm,  
H. G. McMillan, Prop.****Rock Rapids, Iowa  
J. B. McMillan, Mgr.****FIFTH ANNUAL SALE**

OF

**Pure Bred Cattle**

Under the Auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba

**BRANDON, MAY 27th, 1909**

Cheap Railroad Rates for delivery of Stock to and from the Sale

For full information and Entry Forms, apply to

**A. W. BELL****1001 Union Bank****Winnipeg****THE EMASCULATOR**

Emasculator, plain, \$5.50. Emasculator, with adj. screw, \$7.00.

**Stevens & Son, Ltd.,****396 Notre Dame, Winnipeg****CASTRATION**

The Emasculator is the most rapid and safe instrument for castrating, because it crushes before it cuts; and in cutting it completely severs the cord; leaving no shreds or particles of the cord attached to blade.

**THE CENTRAL CANADIAN**  
INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

BRANDON

Operating in  
**Manitoba Alberta**  
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**Subscribed Capital \$365,000.00**  
**Substantial Cash Deposits with**  
**THREE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS**

**FIRE INSURANCE**  
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**MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN**

On our **UNBROKEN RECORD** for prompt  
payment in full of all Loss Claims  
we solicit your patronage.  
You pay the Premium. We Carry the Risk.

Full information on application to any Local Agent,  
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**THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN THE SASKATCHEWAN**  
**INSURANCE CO. INSURANCE CO.**  
**CANADA**

EDMONTON REGINA

## Stockmen and Breeders

Have you anything to sell? If so, let us know and for the  
Do you want to buy anything? small sum of 2 cents per word we  
Have you anything to exchange? will insert your ad.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

## HOW I CURE THE WEAK



Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work, or worry from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength I can make as good as he ever was.

I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the laws of nature.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which the Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt supplies.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose that in any manner my Belt will replace it and will cure you.

Frank E. Adams, Cupar, Sask., writes:—  
Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir—I am thankful to you for your interest in my case. Your Belt has certainly benefited me, although I have not given it a very fair trial. My stomach does not trouble me now, and I had used a lot of drugs before I got your Belt. I would not part with it for double the price I paid for it.

Letters like this tell a story which means a good deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the man who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them, and stores up a great force of energy in a man.

I make the best electrical body appliance in the world, having devoted twenty years to perfecting it. I know my trade. Mine cures after everything else has failed is my best argument.

W. H. Campbell, Earl Grey, Sask., writes: Dear Sir:—After using your Belt for a month, I feel like a new man. I have gained ten pounds in weight, and I can now sleep like a log. They come every day from everywhere. There is not a town or hamlet in the country which has not cures by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

### Not a Cent Until You are Cured

That is my offer. You take my latest improved appliance and use it in my way for three months, and if it does not cure you need not pay me. My only condition is that you secure me, so that I will get my money when you are cured.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle, glowing heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in the old style belts.

Call to-day or send for my beautiful book, full of the things a man likes to read if he wants to be a strong man. I send it sealed, free. Cut out this ad.

**DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.**

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

## WIT AND HUMOR

A good old deacon in Connecticut was very pious and very fond of clams. When once upon a time he attended a Rhode Island clam-cake, he overtaxed his capacity and was sorely distressed. But his faith in prayer was unabated. Leaving the party and going down on his knees behind a tree, he was heard to supplicate: "Forgive me, O Lord, this great sin of gluttony. Restore my health, and I will never eat any more clams." Then after a judicious pause: "Very few, if any. Amen."

Admiral Schley was going through the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington one day, showing a little girl relative of his the famous paintings. Standing before a painting of Daniel in the Lion's Den, the little girl noticed that on the face of Daniel there was a seraphic smile, and she wondered at it. The lions looked to be hungry and there seemed nothing to prevent them from eating him up, so she turned to the admiral and asked this question: "Why in the world does he look so pleasant when he knows that the lions are going to eat him?" Having in mind some long-winded speeches he had listened to at banquets, the admiral replied, "He is looking pleasant, because he knows there will be no speeches after this dinner."

The life-long domicile of an old lady was situated several feet south of the dividing line of Virginia and North Carolina, and when that section of the country was resurveyed it was discovered that the line ran a few feet south of the property in question. They broke the news to the old lady that from then on she was to be a resident of Virginia. "That's good," she exclaimed; "I've always heard that North Carolina was an unhealthy State to live in."

Mark Twain had a friend who was constantly receiving letters from a man asking for the loan of some money. One day Mark's friend was surprised to receive a letter from the impecunious one which ran as follows: "This time I have decided to reverse the usual order of things, and, instead of borrowing from you, I inclose herewith five pounds which I am going to ask you to lay aside for me for a rainy day." But the recipient of the letter couldn't find any cheque. Thinking that he might have dropped it, he searched for it under the table and all over the floor, but to no purpose. Then quite accidentally he turned over the sheet of notepaper on which the letter was written, and discovered this postscript: "I've just looked out of the window, and find that it is raining like the very dickens."

"You's got to put a certain amount o' dependence on yourself," said Uncle Eben. "De man dat goes aroun' lookin' foh too much advice is liable to find hisself in de position of de gemman dat gits so interested readin' de time-table he misses his train."

Little Clara's parents often discuss reincarnation, and the small maiden has acquired some of the phraseology. "Mamma," she said one day, "my kitten must have been a paper of pins in a previous state of existence."

"Why do you think so?" asked her mother.

"Because I can feel some of them in her toes yet," was the logical reply.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant said to his servant one morning: "James, I have left my mess boots out. I want them soled."

"Yes, sir," the servant answered. The general, dressing for dinner that night, said again:

"I suppose, James, that you did

as I told you about those boots?"

James laid 35 cents on the bureau. "Yes, sir," said he, "and this is all I could get for them, though the corporal who bought 'em said he'd have given half a dollar if pay day hadn't been so far off."—The Circle.

"Commercialism," said the actor, "is the curse of the age. In the village scene in Act Two I note that you have painted advertisements on the scenery. Beastly advertisements of pills and things."

"But laddie," protested the scene-painter, "we want it to look like a real English meadow."

## TRADE NOTES

### BUYING TWINE FROM THE MANUFACTURER

For twenty-five years or more the Cooper Cordage Company, Alexander and Stanley St., Winnipeg, has been distributing binder twine direct from the factory to the farmer, and every year not only increasing the business done, but increasing the difference in price between the twine sold direct to consumers and that jobbed out from the manufacturer to the wholesaler, from wholesaler to retailer, and from the latter to the user. There is so much profit-taking all along the line, that by the time the twine reaches the farmers' hands, the largest part of the cost to him goes to provide the profits taken, and a comparatively small part passes to the manufacturer for the raw material entering into the twine and for the labor and capital required to produce it.

Buying from the manufacturer direct saves money, buying from such manufacturers as the Cooper Cordage Co., who give credit to customers, places a buyer on the same basis precisely as if he were dealing with his merchant at home, with this advantage, that he is getting his goods at rock-bottom prices in the first instance, and is not being charged exorbitant rates for having his account carried. The advertisement of the Cooper Cordage Co. appears in this issue, in which prices are quoted on their various brands.

### HOW TO JUDGE FENCES EXPERTLY

Some important "inside secrets" of the wire-fence business are told in plain English in the third edition of E. L. Dyer's little book, just off the presses. This expert tells facts that everybody who buys wire fencing certainly ought to know before buying; and it adds a deal of up-to-date advice about the right and wrong ways of erecting wire fence, setting posts, testing wire for strength and elasticity, etc. Mr. Dyer tells the "Farmer's Advocate" that he will send a copy of this manual free to anyone who encloses a two-cent stamp to pay postage. His address is King Street and Atlantic Avenue, Toronto. As the edition is limited, requests for this useful work should be made immediately.

Michael Wirth of Brewster, Kans., writes as follows:

"The Powers Drilling Machine is a sure winner. I have drilled 2,650 feet in five months, and have had all the work that I could do, while other machines stand idle. A new machine is drilling in the neighborhood, but they are not causing me any trouble, as, with the Powers Drill, I can put down two to their one. One old well driller said he never saw the like. The machine does all the work, even rotates the drill and the driller has almost nothing to do." The Powers is absolutely guaranteed to bore hard-pan, soap stone, quicksand, blue clay, coal; in fact, everything but hard rock.

It is simplicity itself. The ownership of a Powers Drilling Machine assures a good income—steady work and is its own best advertisement in any community. Why not write the Lisle Manufacturing Co., Clarinda, Iowa, to-day for their free book. It will open the way to a very profitable business for you.

# BINDER TWINE "CRICKET" BRAND

BEST MADE IN U. S. A.

Now offered to the progressive farmers of the Great Northwest, at lower prices than ever before. We sell annually to customers located at 19,000 postoffices in the States, and have been selling direct for nearly one quarter of a century, distributing direct from factory to farm more than double the quantity of any other concern in the world.

## YOUR NOTE LOOKS GOOD TO US.

To protect credit buyers from exorbitant prices, charged by discriminating retailers, we will accept notes from responsible parties, payable November 1st, at only 4 per cent added to our low cash price, which we quote for this season, F.O.B. Winnipeg as follows:—  
**Standard, 500 ft. "Cricket Proof".....8c**  
**Standard Manila, 550 ft. "Cricket Proof".....8½c**  
**Manila, 600 ft. "Cricket Proof".....9c**

Let us book your order NOW subject to cancellation or additions according to crop conditions. We were the originators of the liberal crop damage proposition. Remember, we want your business, and will treat you right. Cash or note.

**COOPER CORDAGE CO.** ALEXANDER and STANLEY ST. Warehouse B., WINNIPEG.

## Horsemen

We can supply you with up-to-date route cards, circulars, posters, receipt books, etc. Write for samples.

## Books For the Farmer

Any of the following useful books can be obtained through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Winnipeg, at the price quoted. Cash must accompany the order.

If You are a Subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

**You Can Get Any of These Books FREE**  
 if You will send Us one or more NEW Subscribers

ANY BOOK priced at 75 cents and under can be obtained as a premium for sending us one NEW subscriber for one year.  
 ANY BOOK priced at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 for sending us two NEW yearly subscribers.  
 ANY BOOK priced at from \$1.75 to \$2.50 for sending us three NEW yearly subscribers.  
 ANY BOOK priced at \$4.00 for sending us five NEW yearly subscribers.

### FARM

Clovers and How to Grow Them (Shaw) .....	\$1.10
Physics of Agriculture (King) .....	1.75
Grasses and How to Grow Them (Shaw) .....	1.60
Weeds and How to Eradicate Them (Shaw) .....	.60
Soiling Crops and the Silo (Shaw) .....	1.60
Farm Buildings .....	2.50
Dry Farming (Campbell) .....	2.50
Plant Breeding (Bailey) .....	2.00
Farm Windbreaks and Shelter Belts (Green) .....	.30
The Book of Wheat (Donlinger) .....	2.00
Ventilation of Dwellings, Schools and Stables (King) .....	.75

### STOCK

Judging Live Stock (Jno. A. Craig) .....	\$1.50
Swine (G. E. Day) .....	1.50
Veterinary Elements (A. G. Hopkins) .....	1.00
Study of Breeds (T. Shaw) .....	1.75
Light Horses, Breeds and Management (Wrightson) .....	1.00
Heavy Horses, Breeds and Management (Wrightson) .....	1.00
Cattle, Breeds and Management (Wrightson) .....	1.00
Sheep, Breeds and Management .....	1.00
Pigs, Breeds and Management (Wrightson) .....	1.00
Feeds and Feeding (Henry) .....	2.00
Animal Breeding (Shaw) .....	1.75
Horse Book (Johnstone) .....	2.00
Modern Sheep Breeds and Management (Clark) .....	1.50
Veterinary Notes (Hayes) .....	4.00
Farm Live Stock of Great Britain (Wallace) .....	4.00
Scottish Farmer Album, 1909, (hard cover) .....	.35
(paper cover) .....	.20

### DAIRY

Canadian Dairying (Dean) .....	\$1.00
Milk and its Products (Wing) .....	1.00

### POULTRY

Poultry Craft (Robinson) .....	\$1.50
Farm Poultry (Watson) .....	1.60

### VEGETABLES, FRUIT AND FLOWERS

Vegetable Gardening (S. B. Green) .....	\$1.10
Flowers and How to Grow Them (Rexford) .....	.50
Onion Culture (Grenier) .....	.50
Horticulture in the North (Buchanan) .....	1.00

### BEEES

Honey Bee (Langstroth) .....	1.25
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### MISCELLANEOUS

Farmer's Tanning Guide (Stevens) .....	\$ .30
Farm Blacksmithing (Drew) .....	.60
Economic Entomology (Smith) .....	1.00

This is a good opportunity to add some valuable volumes to your farm library without any cost to yourself.

Address:

**Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd.**

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

## MISCELLANEOUS

A country correspondent for a Kentucky newspaper once found himself in the mountains of that State looking for items of interest to his journal.

"There ain't a bit of news," said one farmer. "All down this way are too busy with their crops to think of anything else."

"Fine crops this year, eh?" asked the correspondent.

"Couldn't be better," asserted the farmer. "I oughter be in my field right now, an' would be only I come to town to see the coroner?"

"Yes, he's wanted to hold an inquest on a couple of fellers in our place."

"Accident?"  
 "I reckon not! Ran Morgan ain't doin' nothin' like that by accident! He got Jim Jeffords an' his brother Tom with two shots! Got to have an inquest, though."

"What led to the fight?"  
 "There wa'n't no fight. Ran never give the other fellers any chance to make it a fight. Jes' hid behind a tree an' give it to 'em as they come along."

"Has Ran been arrested?"  
 "No. What's the use? Some o' the Jeffords people come along, burned Ran's house, shot him an' his wife, an' set fire to the barn. No, Ran ain't been arrested. But I ain't got time to stand heah talkin' to you. Got to git back to my harvestin'. But there ain't any news down our way. Ef anything happens I'll let you know."

"In the Province of Holstein," says a traveller who spends a good deal of his time abroad, "where, of course, nothing is more important than the breeding of superior cattle, the country people are not only very thrifty, but exceedingly fond of their cows, as may be gathered from a characteristic story current there."

"It appears that one farmer was walking sadly down the road one day when the village pastor met him."

"Why so downcast, friend?" asked the pastor.  
 "I have a sad errand, pastor," replied the farmer. "Farmer Henrik's cow is dead in my pasture, and I am on my way to tell him."

"A hard task, indeed."  
 "You may well say so, pastor; but I shall break it to him gently."  
 "And how will you do that?"  
 "Oh, I shall tell him first that it is his father who is dead; and then, having opened the way for sadder news still, I shall tell him that it is not his father, but his cow!"

A lawyer having offices in a Philadelphia building wherein there are some hundreds of tenants recently lost a cufflink, one of a pair that he greatly prized.

Being absolutely certain that he had dropped the link somewhere in the building he caused a notice to be posted in the following terms:

"Lost.—A gold cufflink. The owner, William Ward, will deeply appreciate its immediate return."

That afternoon, on passing the door whereon this notice was posted, what were the feelings of the lawyer to observe that appended thereto were these lines:

"The finder of the missing cufflink would deem it a great favor if the owner would kindly lose the other link."

A sign hung in a conspicuous place in a store in Lawrence:

"Man is made of dust. Dust settles. Are you a man?"

The waiter expected a 50-cent tip, but he didn't get it. "This was a quarter you gave me, sir," he suggested, meaningly. "That's all right," said the guest. "I never do things by halves." And he walked out with a munificent air.

## CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc.

The food should be thoroughly chewed, and never bolted or swallowed in haste, stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible.

A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cures, even in the most obstinate cases, is

## BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness and increasing the appetite and restoring health and vigor to the system.

Mr. Amos Sawler, Gold River, N.S., writes:—"I was greatly troubled with dyspepsia, and after trying several doctors to no effect I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters and I think it is the best medicine there is for that complaint."

For Sale at all Duggists and Dealers.

Don't Throw it Away. Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak? USE **MENDETS** PATENT MICH.

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. N., Collingwood, Ont.

T. Mayne Daly, K.C.  
 W. Madeley Grichton

Roland W. McClure  
 E. A. Cohen

**Daly, Grichton & McClure**  
 Barristers and Solicitors  
 Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING.  
 WINNIPEG MANITOBA

## WHEALLER & CARLE ENGINEERS BRAZIERS MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work Every Description

Brazing of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Steel.

WE have the following for sale: 1 new 4 h.-p. vertical engine and boiler, 1 second-hand 4 h.-p. vertical engine and boiler, on base, 1 4 h.-p. vertical engine only. Write us for full description of the above, which we guarantee will be as represented.

153 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM THE SCENIC ROUTE TO THE EAST

Double Track, Velvet Running Roadbed, Fast Time, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service, Courteous Employees.

Cook's Mediterranean and around the World tours; Steamship Tickets, all lines, including Quebec Steamship to Bermuda and West Indies.

Ticket office, 260 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

**A. E. DUFF**  
 General Agent.

## Do you realize exactly what a telephone means to you, and at what little cost you can have an efficient service?



**H**AVE you ever gone carefully into the advantages of having a telephone on your farm?

Have you ever considered what help it would be to you? What money and worry it would save you?

Let us just see what it does mean to you.

When you want something from town—a new part for your reaper, a particular kind of wire fencing, or any of the many things that you may want from time to time which requires a special explanation—under ordinary circumstances you have to go into town yourself and lose a half-day that could be profitably spent on your farm.

Over the telephone you can explain exactly what you want, make sure that your dealer has it and then send a boy for it.

When you are ready to sell your cattle, grain, hay, etc., you stand to lose considerable money unless you know what the current prices are before you ship your produce into town. With a telephone it takes you but a moment to find out how the market stands and you can

sell your products when prices are highest.

Just think what a telephone means to you when sickness comes—getting the doctor in a hurry may mean the saving of a priceless life.

Think what it means to you to be able to call upon your neighbors for assistance in case of fire, violence or accidents.

Haven't there been times when you could save an animal that could be ill spared, if you could get a veterinarian in time?

Besides this, think what it means to your women folk—social chats that brighten the day, arranging of visits, getting up parties—the telephone puts you in close, intimate touch with your neighbors in spite of the distance that separates your homes.

You can have this valuable service at very little cost.

But the only way to get the right service is to get the right telephone. You must have one that you can depend upon day in and day out—one that will always give you perfect service. A reliable telephone is of inestimable value—a poor telephone is worse than none.

Northern Electric apparatus and equipment is recognized as the standard of efficiency. We manufacture ninety-five per cent. of the telephone apparatus used

in Canada—the kind that is in use from Halifax to Vancouver. So if you want accurate, dependable service, buy and use only Northern Electric apparatus and equipment.

The first step towards getting such a service is to write for our book "Rural Telephone Equipment" and talk it over with your neighbors.

Write us and say you are interested getting the right telephone service in your community and we will send you full particulars. Ask for Bulletin No. 1416 and we will send you detailed particulars.

Write to-day.

## THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

**MONTREAL**  
Cor. Notre Dame and Guy Sts.  
**TORONTO**  
60 Front St. W.

Manufacturers and suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants.

**WINNIPEG**  
599 Henry Ave.  
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424 Seymour St.